"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Increasing cloudiness; winds shifting to east.

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COLOMBIAN ADVANCES REFUSED BY PANAMA

France Officially Recognizes New Republic.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE.

United States Ship Will Prevent Any Troops Being Landed at Buena Ventura If Colombia Should Make Attempt.

PANAMA, Nov. 10.—The provisional Government has received a telegram from President Marroquin of the Republic of Colombia giving assurances that the Panama Canal bill would most certainly pass Congress next August, and saying that Gen. Reyes was on his way to the Isthmus to make proposals looking to peace and the preservation of the National honor.

The provisional Government has sent Gen. Reyes a letter, which will reach him on his arrival at Savanilla, advising him that it is useless for him to come to Panama, as his mission is hopeless.

The steam launch sent to Bocas del Toro Thursday last to capture that place in the name of the new Republic of Panama has returned to Colon, and the officers report that the place was captured and the flag hoisted without a shot being fired. No difficulties whatever were encountered.

The majority of the officials of Bocas del Toro are natives of Panama and express themselves as rejoiced at the course affairs had taken on the Isthmus. The people of the town were jubilant at the news and only a few persons were found to be dissatisfied with the situation. These latter were taken to Colon, but not as prisoners.

COLOMBIA CENSORS CABLES.

Washington Has Had No Bogota News in Two Days and Trial Dispatch Will Be Sent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—There seems to be a singular want of information at all points to-night on the Isthmus situation. Mr. Hay has had no advices from Mr. Beaupre at Bogota for two days, and is beginning to be suspicious as to the conditions which prevent communication.

It is known that the Colombian Government has established a cable censorship at Buena Ventura, where the Pacific Cable Company's two cables are landed. The censorship there commands not only the cable which goes to Panama, but also that which goes past Panama and up the coast of Mexico. Dr. Herran, the Colombian Charge, has as little information from his Government as the State Department. He has had no dispatches for several days. His instructions are at this time a week or more old, and manifestly do not apply to the constantly shifting conditions of the situation.

It is believed that the protest of Colombia which was laid before the State Department was prompted more by the general tenor of advices from the Colombian Government than by distinct instructions.

What is going on below the Isthmus it is difficult to imagine. It seems clear that the Colombian Government does not propose to lie down supinely under the attitude of this Government toward her troops on the Isthmus, and the move to patrol the Magdalena Delta to prevent the departure of Colombian troops destined for the Isthmus.

It is doubted here that the Colombian Government has held up diplomatic dispatches which are always in cipher and privileged. To-night the State Department sent Mr. Beaupre a trial dispatch to see if communication can be established and to determine how long it may take to reach the American Minister with an official dispatch.

In a dispatch received a few days ago at the State Department from Minister Beaupre he announced that he had decided to refrain from taking advantage of his leave of absence, which was immediately available, until Monday, No explanation is offered for the change in Mr. Beaupre's plans, but it is surmised that he foresaw the approaching revolution and desired to be at his post when the separation came. No apprehension is felt for the Minister's personal safety at Bogota, though it is realised that his lot may be an unpleasant one.

Chairman Hitt of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House said to-day that he introduced his resolution calling on the President for all papers relating to the Panama revolution because he knew that the Democrats would do it if he did not. Before he introduced it he saw Secretary Hay, laid the political conditions in the House before him, and obtained his consent to introduce the resolution.

Mr. Hitt says that the papers will make a volume when they are printed. They will include all communications of every kind before and during the revolution, the correspondence with American Consuls and with Minister Beaupre as well as the rest.

But Mr. Hitt said, they would not include the correspondence with the agents of the Panama Canal Company.

It is likely that when the Democrats learn this they will introduce a resolution calling upon the President for all correspondence with the agents of the Panama Canal Company. If it will not, of course, stand any chance of passage. The Hitt resolution, already passed, is the only one that can get through this House.

At present the Democrats have not decided upon their next move. They are awaiting developments and may not take any action until they have had a chance to read the papers that will be sent in response to the Hitt resolution and make up their minds how much has been left out.

There will, of course, be Democratic speeches in denunciation of the President's course in Panama, provided time can be obtained in which to deliver them. Last week Speaker Cannon nursed a project for pushing the Reciprocity bill through in a hurry, getting it passed in a week or ten days, and then adjourning the House three days at a time until the Senate acts. This programme would shut off a vast amount of speech-making, which is the Speaker's aim. He thinks the Republicans have nothing to gain by speeches, while the Democrats could make a lot of campaign material thereby.

He has not said much about it lately, but if he adheres to his purpose the Democrats will get little opportunity to denounce the Panam revolution until December, when the revolution will be a month old and the edge of popular feeling worn off. Even then the December recess will intervene and shut off Congressional eloquence and the real opportunities will not come until January.

FRANCE RECOGNIZES PANAMA.

Consul Instructed Substantially the Same as the Representative of Washington.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—The French Government has recognized the de facto Government of the Republic of Panama. Instructions forwarded by Foreign Minister Delcasse to the French Consul at Panama authorize him to have relations with the new Government. The instructions are substantially the same as those sent from Washington to the United States Consul at Panama.

M. Delcasse's instructions followed the receipt of ample assurances of the purpose of the new régime to carry out the obligations of Colombia concerning the canal concession and other French property rights. The reports of the Consul also show that the new conditions are apparently stable, with the separatists maintaining order and exercising undisputed authority.

The action of France carries out the purposes which M. Delcasse had throughout, namely, to leave the United States untrammeled, and to act, as far as possible, in sympathetic accord with the American Government.

According to the strict requirements of the protocol governing the recognition of a new sovereignty a formal letter must be addressed by the new Government to France and the other powers, notifying them that it is completely established. The official response to this letter will constitute a formal recognition of the latter. The formalities may be carried on by mail later, but the instructions to the Consul are considered as establishing the position of the French Government as being similar to that of the Government of the United States.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE.

Cabinet Members and Senator Hanna Talk Over the Situation at Panama.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—An important conference concerning the Panama situation was held at the White House to-day just prior to the formal meeting of the Cabinet. The participants in the conference were President Roosevelt, Senator Hanna, and members of the Cabinet.

The decision reached, if any, was not disclosed. It is understood, however, that the discussion was purely informal and not intended in any manner to be decisive.

Shortly before 11 o'clock—the hour of the meeting of the Cabinet—Senator Hanna arrived at the Executive offices, accompanied by W. J. Curtis, a member of the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell of New York, attorneys in this country for the new Panama Canal Company. They were admitted to the President's private office at once.

Mr. Curtis remained only a few minutes. He said he merely paid his respects to the President. Senator Hanna remained with the President more than half an hour. Long after the members of the Cabinet had assembled he and the President continued to talk, several of the Cabinet officers joining in the conversation.

As Senator Hanna left the White House he chatted frankly. "We talked of a variety of topics," said the Senator, "among them the Panama situation. That is not a political question—not even a technical one. The people of this country want an Isthmian canal built, and they want it built by the Panama route. They have accepted the Panama route, and they propose to stand by the President in the matter of constructing the canal by that route."

Senator Hanna was asked whether in his opinion it would be necessary to enact new legislation to provide for negotiations between the United States and the Republic of Panama for the construction of a canal. He replied that that was a question for a lawyer. He felt that a new treaty would be necessary, of course, but did not think serious difficulty would be encountered in negotiating a canal treaty with Panama.

The Navy Department is advised that Rear Admiral Glass, commanding the Pacific station, arrived at Panama this morning with the cruiser Marblehead and the gunboat Concord, having made a quick run from Acapulco. Their consort, the monitor Wyoming, was not able to keep up with the two other vessels and probably will not reach Panama before Thursday. By virtue of his rank Admiral Glass will have supreme command over the naval forces in the vicinity of Panama, and in case of a juncture of the forces at Panama and Colon, he would have command of all operations.

GERMANY NOT INTERESTED.

Formal Declaration of Her Attitude Regarding Colombia Is Made at Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—Foreign Secretary Richthofen informed Ambassador Tower this afternoon that there was no truth whatever in the report of the intention of Colombia to appeal to Germany, and nothing was known here of any intention to make such an appeal.

The Foreign Secretary assured the Ambassador that Germany had no interest in the Panama matter, and that the question of an interference in Panama upon the part of Germany did not exist. Baron von Richthofen made these statements in an earnest and formal manner, and wished them to be communicated to the United States Government, which the Ambassador accordingly has done.

TO STOP COLOMBIAN TROOPS.

The Boston Will Guard Buena Ventura Against Attack from the Sea.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Upon the receipt of a report by the State Department that several British vessels were to be chartered by the Colombian Government to take troops from Buena Ventura to the Isthmus, the Navy Department to-day ordered the Boston to proceed off Buena Ventura, and in the event that the troops start for the Isthmus their commanders will be informed that they cannot land.

The instructions cabled the commanding officer of the Boston to-day were quite specific, and thus constitute a modification of the more general instructions previously sent him. The purpose in sending the specific instructions was to prevent the Commander of the Boston from going to the limit his general instructions might have warranted. It is the desire of the Administration to do nothing that may be considered an act of hostility to Colombia.

The Navy Department announces that no attempt will be made to interfere with British vessels on the high seas.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The British second-class cruiser Amphion, in the course of her cruise, will arrive at Panama about Nov. 12.

DE LESSEPS ON PANAMA.

He Expresses Regret That the Canal Should Be Lost to France.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Paris correspondent of The London Times says that Charles de Lesseps, son of Ferdinand de Lesseps, was interviewed by the Gaulois on the events in Panama. He expressed regret that the undertaking begun with French money should pass into foreign hands, but said that at any rate not everything would be lost to the French

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SENATE CAUCUSES HELD

Democrats Unwilling to Follow Morgan on Canal Issue.

Want an Isthmian Canal and Will Favor Panama Route If They Must—Hanna to be Chairman of Canal Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Both the Republican and the Democratic Senators held caucuses this afternoon after the ten-minute session of the Senate, in which no business was done beyond the reading of the President's message on Cuban reciprocity. The Democrats met in Senator Gorman's room and were occupied with arranging among themselves their various committee preferences.

There are fifty-four vacancies on the various committees to which Democratic Senators must be assigned. Some time was spent in discussion of the policy which Senator Morgan wishes to have adopted by the minority in regard to the Panama embroglio. He urged that a prolonged and thorough fight be made on the President's attitude on canal matters, and that the minority should thwart if possible the movement to establish the United States in possession of the Isthmus at Panama. It is understood that the Democratic Senators are not willing to go to the length that Mr. Morgan would have them go. They are for a canal somewhere, and if it must be at Panama they will acquiesce in the inevitable. They are none the less willing that the Administration should be criticised as much as possible for its alleged share in the wresting of the Isthmus from Colombia, and the minority will aid Senator Morgan in using all the time he may wish to speak on the canal situation, and will vote to bring out all the documents and information possible to throw light on what has been done.

The Republican caucus was in session about an hour. The make-up of the Inter-Oceanic Committee was discussed, and it was decided to make the committee a majority committee, with Senator Hanna as Chairman instead of Senator Morgan. No formal action to this effect was taken, but it was clearly indicated as the wish of the Republican Senators, and the Committee on Committees, which Senator Allison was authorized to name, is expected to give the Chairmanship to Mr. Hanna.

In making the changes proposed in the Canal Committee the majority Senators will observe every possible precaution to take no action that may cause Senator Morgan any feeling of annoyance or humiliation. He recognizes the propriety at this time, when the committee has suddenly become most important to the well-defined policy of the Administration, of his retirement from the Chairmanship and the selection of a Republican Senator for the position. The matter will be broached to him by his Republican colleagues in a considerate manner, and pains will be taken to give the Alabama Senator a prominent minority position on the committee, an arrangement which every one recognizes is due to the long and consistent championship of the canal.

Mr. Hanna is the general choice for Chairman because of his prominent and effective service for the canal. Senator Hawley is the ranking Republican member of the committee, but on account of business will not be able to attend the meetings of the Senate for some time. Senator Platt of New York ranks Senator Hanna also, but he does not wish to be Chairman. Senator Hanna's interest in the canal began while President McKinley was alive, and grew out of his having the surveys made by Gen. Merrell for the San Blas route shown him. He took them up and succeeded in enlisting the sympathy of Mr. McKinley.

With this beginning the Ohio Senator made a thorough study of all the routes, and when the Walker Commission brought out its first report with the multiplied evidences of the feasibility of the Panama route, he at once became convinced that if the canal company would sell at a reasonable figure the United States would be justified in investing the many millions required to complete the work. He took charge of the interests of the Panama route before the Canal Committee when the effort was being made to bring the French officials of the company down to practical basis of purchase, and he also took a leading part in the debate in the Senate when the Spooner act was under consideration. His familiarity with all the details of the question commends him now for official leadership in canal legislation.

Senator Morgan has expected that sooner or later the majority would wish to have the Chairmanship. At the close of the Fifty-sixth Congress he publicly expressed the belief that it would be wise for Senator Mitchell of Oregon to go to the head of the committee and that he should himself be relieved of the chairmanship.

The caucus decided that the Rev. Mr. Prettyman, the present Chaplain of the Senate, should continue during the special session and then a new Chaplain should be chosen, as Mr. Prettyman has asked to be relieved at that time. Senator Allison was occupied during most of the afternoon in conferring with different Senators in regard to the committee changes. The Committee on Committees will be announced to-morrow. It is expected that Senator Hale will be Chairman, succeeding Senator Platt of Connecticut.

MAD RUSH FOR LAND.

Young Woman Gets Prize Claim in Red Lake Reservation.

Special to The New York Times.

CROOKSTON, Minn., Nov. 10.—Women Legging protection from being crushed to death, and men and women both fainting and falling under the feet of greedy land hunters, were the scenes enacted in the Government land office here to-day at the formal opening of about 500,000 acres of land in the Red Lake Indian Reservation.

It was the biggest crush for land ever known in the Northwest, and the number of entries was larger than on any previous day. The prize claim fell to Miss Gustava B. Anderson from Minneapolis, who got a quarter section of valuable agricultural land south of Red Lake, and about nine miles north of the Great Northern Railroad. There is not sufficient timber on the section for it to be classified as timber land, but enough to bring fully $8,000 when cut. The land with the timber is valued at $10,000 to $12,000, but the young woman declares she would not undergo the experience again for a claim worth twice the value.

She was twice saved from fainting by water. A friend of hers was carried out unconscious and lost his claim. Several persons were carried out of the crowd and scores of others backed out rather than squeeze through. Applicants came in with hats lost, coats torn off, and clothes wet with perspiration. One woman fainted and fell through the door as it opened, and it was several minutes before she could answer the necessary questions.

CLEVELAND JOVIAL HUNTER.

Ex-President Out Early for New Jersey Game Season Opening.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 10.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland, in company with Karl Priest, of Princeton, started before sunrise this morning for the preserve of H. B. McFarland, at Rocky Hill, four miles from here, where he was one of the first to open the game season. A member of the party said: "Mr. Cleveland was the best shot and most jovial fellow in the crowd, getting more rabbits than all the rest of us together." To-morrow the same party will go to the game preserve of Capt. F. W. Van Kirks at Rosedale, where they will again try their luck.

Mr. Cleveland expects to leave here Friday for a short stay, but refused to divulge his destination or the nature of his trip.

MAY NOT GET TOGETHER ON CUBAN RECIPROCITY?

Old Controversy Between Senate and House Revived at White House Conference.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The President to-night had a conference with a number of the leaders in both houses of Congress. Those who called on him at the White House were Secretary Moody, Speaker Cannon, Senators Allison, Aldrich, Platt of Connecticut; Spooner, Hanna, Hale, Lodge, and Wetmore, and Representatives Payne, Dalzell, Tawney, and Hemenway.

The conference began after 9:30 o'clock, and those who called professed not to know the purpose of the gathering or what questions were to be considered.

The conference broke up at 11 o'clock. Those who attended it were very loth to discuss any feature of it, but one of the participants stated that the members of the House present had taken dinner with the President and had been called together for the purpose of going over with the President certain portions of his forthcoming message to Congress.

The party entered into a general discussion of the Cuban reciprocity agreement now before Congress. It developed that the old controversy between the House and Senate over the right of the former to initiate all revenue legislation was the principal topic of conversation. The members of the House claimed that the present treaty provides that during the life of the convention the duty on sugar shall not be reduced either by treaty or convention. To concede the position of the Senate, they assert, would be a surrender of their Constitutional powers.

It is said that unless the contention of the House is admitted there will be the same difficulty presented as at the last session, with the probability that the measure will be defeated. No conclusion was reached by the conference.

TOM L. JOHNSON'S CRUSADE.

He Is Determined to Do Away with Grade Crossings in Cleveland.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 10.—The first action of Mayor Johnson on his return from New York to-day was to call a grade crossing conference which will, by his orders, at once arrange for a meeting with the railroad officials.

"We will force the railroads to act at once," said Mayor Johnson. "The Pennsylvania is willing, but it wants to go up for the same reason we do—its the better way. I shall never consent to condemn the people of Cleveland to go through holes in the ground through all eternity. The claim that manufacturing interests will suffer by depressing the tracks is all rot. Its all the same whether the tracks are lowered or raised."

The doing away with grade crossings in Cleveland will cost the railways of Cleveland several millions of dollars.

THREE-CENT FARE FIGHT.

Cleveland Electric Railway Company to Contest Tom L. Johnson's Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 10.—Now that the Republicans are on top in Cleveland, the Cleveland Electric Railway Company proposes to fight three-cent fare to its death and strike a blow that will, if possible, kill the idea that has won Tom L. Johnson so many votes.

In a few days an injunction against the three-cent fare road will be asked for. Secretly the street railway has gotten many property owners along the route to revoke consents.

It is the purpose of the company to keep the three-cent fare promoters tied up in the courts till the Legislature can pass a bill creating a State Street Railway Commission, which will be favorable to the high-fare roads.

HEAVY FINES FOR PEONAGE.

Five Alabama Men Sentenced to Pay $1,000 Each Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 10.—L. A. Grogan, William Joiner, L. L. London, F. M. Pruitt, and J. A. McDaniel pleaded guilty in the United States Court to-day to peonage and were fined $1,000 each by Judge Jones.

Sentence was suspended for the time. These men are from Coosa County and are the last of thirty to go through legal process for impressing negroes into involuntary service for them. Justices of the Peace and constables were connected with the fraud. They captured the negroes and committed them, and then allowed the farmers for whom they worked to purchase their services.

The cases against J. F. Turner and J. N. Franklin were nolle prossed and that against L. F. Turner was continued. With these convictions the peonage cases have about disappeared from the dockets, and the practice is said to have been completely broken up by Judge Thomas G. Jones.

RAILROAD SHOP ECONOMY.

Baltimore and Ohio Employes Suffer Reduction.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has reduced the working hours of the various car and locomotive shops to conform with a similar cut made in the maintenance of way force. This is a reduction from a ten-hour day to a nine-hour day, similar to the reductions made by various other railroads in their working forces.

Instead of reducing the number of men employed it was thought better to retain all the men, and make a horizontal reduction in the hours of work, which is also reflected in the pay. About 5,500 men employed in the locomotive department and 2,100 men in the car department are included in the reduction.

UNION PACIFIC ECONOMY.

Shop Force May Be Reduced in Pursuance of Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Nov. 10.—Along with other plans for cutting expenses for the Winter comes the report that the Union Pacific will materially reduce the force in the shops along the line of the road. Shopmen say the reduction will not be the regular Winter's curtailment of help, but will be a cutting of the force to just one-half of the present number.

The reduction comes in line with the order of E. H. Harriman two weeks ago to cut wherever possible. Almost one-third of the working force in the engineering department of the road has been discharged within the last week.

$50.00 TO CALIFORNIA
Via Sou. Ry. & So. Pac., with stopovers. Berths, $7.00, without change from Washington. Tkts. 1, 371, 349, 1,185 B'way.—Adv.

SHIP CAN SAVE HERSELF

Water in the Deutschland's Holds Would Close Bulkhead Doors.

Man on the Bridge Can Separate the Hold Into Water-Tight Compartments in Fifteen Seconds.

A notable advance in ship construction is marked by the successful installation in the Deutschland of a series of water-tight doors between bulkheads, which are opened and closed either automatically or by hydraulic pressure controlled from the bridge, and which when closed are said to render the ship practically unsinkable. The scheme has already been tried on a small steam vessel, the Scotia, running between Holyhead and Scotia, in Great Britain, and when put to the most severe tests has been found to work admirably. When the idea was at first presented to the officials of the Hamburg-American Line they gave it a test by using one of the airtight doors on the Deutschland, which worked so well that they have had the entire ship fitted with them, and it is said they will soon install them in the other vessels of the line.

The working of the system is simple. Pressure is supplied to all of the vertical sliding doors by a main running the whole length of the ship, and which is in communication with four steam hydraulic accumulators which are of sufficient capacity when fully charged to supply a pressure of 600 to 700 pounds per square inch. They can close the twenty-three bulkhead doors in from ten to fifteen seconds.

The accumulators and the hydraulic pump which supplies them are all above the water mark, so that they would still be able to work if water got into the hold. A branch of the pressure main rises to the bridge, and the pressure can there be turned by means of a distribution box into either of two smaller pilot mains running the whole length of the ship, one for operating a controlling valve at each door, to close the door, and the other to open it.

Each door is fitted with a hydraulic controlling valve, to which are connected the main pressure pipe and the opening and closing pilot main.

In addition to the attachment on the bridge for closing the doors two other means are provided for cases of emergency. Should an explosion occur in the engine room, and steam fill the compartment, by turning down a lever which is connected with the controlling valve, the door of the compartment will close and prevent the steam from filling the whole ship. Or, should a leak start in any way in the hold of the ship, the doors will close as soon as the water rises two feet above the bilge keel. At that point are placed bilge floats, consisting of ordinary copper bulbs attached to one end of a lever, the other end of which is attached to the controlling valve by means of a wire rope. The water, rising in the hold, will cause the bulb to be raised, opening the valve at the other end, which starts the pressure through the valve and causes the door to slide down.

The pressure fluid consists of three parts of water to one of glycerine, which prevents freezing and consequent bursting of pipes. In addition, it acts as a lubricant to bearing surfaces and also as a preservative to leather, packings and joints. The temperature of the mains, which in many places run close to the boilers, is kept down by constant circulation.

A warning that the doors are to be closed is given to the men who may be in the hold by means of a gong above each door, which is worked from the bridge, and which rings for fifteen seconds before the door can be closed. The warning is also necessary to allow the men in the stoke hole to get out of the way any coal which may be lying in the doorway, so that that door may not meet any obstruction.

Should a man be caught in a compartment after the door is closed, by means of a handle at the side of the door he may reverse the hydraulic pressure and open the door, which again will close automatically.

Before the new system was installed in the Deutschland all the closing of the bulkhead doors was done by hand. Oftentimes this apparatus stuck fast and when it was in good shape it took several minutes to close the doors. Several cases have been reported in which the ship became so full of water while the doors were being closed that she went down.

The idea of the hydraulically closed bulkhead door was worked up to its present state by George C. Ralston, the manager of J. Stone & Co., London. Since the loss of the British battleship Victoria several years ago, he has been applying himself to it, and one year ago practically completed it. It has taken five months to install the system on the Deutschland, and on the day when she last sailed from Cherbourg several members of the British Admiralty visited her and after inspecting the system, said that they would recommend it for use in the British Navy.

On the trip of the Deutschland which ended here on Sunday, the doors were closed from the bridge every time the ship ran into a fog. Once each day also the doors were closed and opened to make sure that they were in perfect working order.

OVER SIX PER CENT. IS USURY.

Court of Appeals Decision in Money Lending Case.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 10.—The Court of Appeals to-day handed down a decision which will seriously affect the business of those who loan money without security upon notes of salaried persons at rates of interest above the legal rate of 6 per cent. In the cases of Ella Beebe and Leah Van Linda of New York City, six Judges, Chief Judge Parker alone dissenting, sustain the judgment of the courts below. This substantially declares the taking of more than 6 per cent. interest upon such loans to be usury—a misdemeanor under the law.

The majority affirmed without opinion, but Judge Parker files an extended dissenting opinion in which he dilates upon the necessity of allowing a man without personal property or real estate to contract a loan by paying extra interest as a compensation for the extra risk of the lender. With reference to a law which should prohibit this he says:

"A statute accomplishing such a result should be entitled 'An act to prevent a man without means from borrowing money.'"

He recites the history of the legislation which has created exemptions from the operation of the usury law seeking to show that the intent of the Legislature should be a factor in the decision of such a case.

FIVE FIREMEN OVERCOME.

Hard Fight with Down-Town Broadway Fire—Trolley Cars Blocked—Engine Causes Runaway.

Five firemen were overcome several times by smoke in a fire at 623 Broadway last night, though only one was seriously injured, Stephen Healy, thirty-four years old, of Engine 33, in Great Jones Street. He went in five times, and then was taken to the hospital. The fire did $50,000 damage, according to Chief Purroy, and caused a runaway in Broadway which created some excitement.

The building is five stories high, extending through to Mercer Street, and is occupied by Henry Hummel & Co., millinery novelties, on the first floor; the Bowden Felting and Milling Company, on the second floor; A. Jacob & Son, clothiers, on the third floor; A. Schwenk, millinery, on the fourth floor, and Brome, Bonbdtal & Adler Co., on the top floor.

The fire started in the boiler room in the cellar, where millinery goods were stored. It extended through a well hole running through the centre of the building, and rapidly gained, making three alarms necessary. It was stopped at the third floor.

Five men of Engine No. 33, working near the centre of the building on stairs leading to the cellar, were overcome and had to be dragged out. They were revived and every man went back again. A second, a third, and a fourth time they were overcome. Healy was with the rest and he went back the fifth time and was dragged out unconscious and sent to the hospital. The fire had abated, and the other men who kept at work managed to stick it out.

The Broadway cars were stopped for an hour and a half because of the fire. Engine No. 33, with tender, rushed into Broadway from Great Jones Street, her whistle scaring a team of horses attached to a coupé in front of the Broadway Central Hotel. The horses ran away, without a driver or occupant of the carriage. They chased the tender down Broadway, narrowly escaping many collisions. Several firemen dropped off the tender to try to stop the horses, but they were unable to do so. When the tender stopped at the fire, the horses and coupé crashed into it, stopping the team. They were bruised, but not much hurt.

CHICAGO RAILWAY STRIKE.

Three Thousand Men Will Go Out and Fifteen Hundred Hands Will Be Put On.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—At midnight the employes of the Chicago City Railway decided to strike. Three thousand men will be affected, and a great many miles of cable and trolley lines may stop running Thursday morning.

There have been no conferences lately with Manager McCullough, for the reason that the latter wished to put off seeing the men until Saturday. The latter, knowing that the company had filled its coal bins and hired men to take their places if they struck, decided to give the corporation a chance to handle a strike. While the vote last week was largely in favor of striking, there is some doubt as to the truthfulness of the ballot, and even the sincerity of many men who voted "Yes," but it may be said that at least 50 per cent. favor the action.

The company says it is well prepared to brave the men, and it is said that it has more than 1,500 men ready to take the strikers' places. These men are under the leadership of James Farley, the "strike breaker," who says the cars will run as though nothing had happened. There is no doubt that both sides are determined, and there is a certainty of trouble.

CASH LEAVING NEW YORK.

Heavy Shipments of Gold to Banks in Western Cities.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—The financial article of The Chicago Tribune says: "Through shipments of currency to the West and through operations of the Sub-Treasury the New York banks are losing cash at the rate of over $1,000,000 a day. The Western demand is persistent. Chicago has been continually bringing cash this way for over a week.

"The New York banks are unable to buy gold in Europe sufficient to meet the calls upon them for currency, and the situation presented is one that should suggest a great deal of conservatism for the banks.

"The surplus reserve of New York institutions is now $3,004,225. The unceasing demand for money points toward a speedy exhaustion of this excess reserve, and the outlook is not so reassuring as it might be. The various troubles in Pittsburg, Baltimore, and St. Louis may be regarded as both directly or indirectly influencing these cash withdrawals. The shadow of the New York Clearing House certificate does not leave the mind of the Western banker, and as New York is the monetary centre of the country a withdrawal of cash in Chicago means a corresponding withdrawal in New York.

"The country is now so large and the banks so numerous that even a strengthening of reserves throughout the country means a heavy call upon New York."

DAN PATCH'S NEW RECORD.

New World's Pacing Figures for Mile Made on Half-Mile Track.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 10.—Dan Patch lowered the world's pacing record of a mile on a half-mile track at the Alabama State Fair grounds this afternoon, clipping a quarter of a second from the record made by Prince Alert at South Bethlehem, Penn.

Dan Patch's time was 2:08¾. The weather conditions were very favorable and the track was in good shape, but the great pacer again to-day, as on Friday last, had the disadvantage of a recalcitrant pacing mate. Cobweb, the runner, did beautifully until the middle of the third quarter was reached, when he plunged wildly, almost doubling the prescribed distance ahead of the wonderful pacer. However, Dan Patch behaved well and clipped a quarter of a second from the world's record.

The time by quarters was 0:30½, 1:01, 1:32¾, 2:08¾.

Driver McHenry, who was flooded with congratulations after the race, thinks that it is possible for Dan Patch to lower the record to 2 minutes flat or below. The general bad conduct of his pacing mate comprised the one disappointment of the event.

GEN. PIERSON'S BUTCHER BILL.

Newport Judge Was with Him in Suit but Jury Was Against Him.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Nov. 10.—Gen. J. Frederick Pierson was the defendant in a case tried in the Common Pleas Court here to-day. The plaintiff, a marketman of Newport, claimed a balance of $75.96 to be due him, and Gen. Pierson claimed that he had twice paid a bill for one month, amounting to $62.02, and that one of these payments should be deducted from the amount claimed.

Gen. and Mrs. Pierson testified in suport of their claim, and, although the Judge charged in favor of Gen. Pierson, the jury brought in a verdict for the full amount of the marketman's claim.

LOLITA ARMOUR CAN DANCE.

Dr. Lorenz's Chicago Patient Recovers from Hip Disease.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Lolita Armour, whom Dr. Lorenz of Vienna treated for hip disease, is so far recovered that she is able to dance. She has entered a private dancing academy, and will soon be able to move with all the freedom of other children.

CHICAGO BARS TOY PISTOLS.

Penalty of $100 Provided For Sale of Articles of That Class.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—The City Council last night passed an ordinance prohibiting the sale of toy pistols in Chicago.

The measure provides a penalty of $100 for any one who "shall sell, loan or furnish any toy gun, or toy pistol, or toy fowling piece, or other toy firearm in which any explosive substance can be used."

Frank P. Sargent Improves.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The condition of Commissioner General of Immigration Frank P. Sargent is to-night reported as very much better. A steady improvement is noted.

DUKE OF ROXBURGHE MARRIES MISS GOELET

Second American Heiress to be Made a Duchess in St. Thomas's.

WOMEN MOB HER CARRIAGE

Extraordinary Demonstration Near the Church by Feminine Sightseers Keeps Police Busy—Reception at Mrs. Goelet's Home.

Miss May Goelet, the only daughter of the late Ogden Goelet was married yesterday afternoon to Henry John Innes-Ker, eighth Duke of Roxburghe, in St. Thomas's Church, Fifty-third Street and Fifth Avenue. The ceremony was performed a little before 3 o'clock by Bishop Doane of Albany, and the Rev. Dr. Stires, rector of St. Thomas's. It was the second time in the history of the church that there had been married within its walls an American girl and an English Duke, the previous ceremony having been eight years ago, when Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, became the Duchess of Marlborough.

On account of the death of Sir Michael Herbert, the British Ambassador, who had married the aunt of the bride, the ceremony of yesterday, although beautiful in every detail, was not as elaborate as that which was arranged for the Marlborough-Vanderbilt nuptials. Sir Michael's death, which took place about a month ago, necessitated a change of plan and the curtailing of the list of guests.

One disagreeable incident was the mobbing of Miss Goelet's carriage by thousands of inordinately curious women. In the carriage with the bride-to-be was her brother Robert Goelet, and so great was the congestion of carriages at the entrance to the church that the Goelet carriage was obliged to pull up at the corner of Fifty-third Street. The crowd of women was quick to recognize the bridal veil, and immediately the carriage was surrounded by well-dressed women, who did not hesitate to poke their heads into the open window of the vehicle. Miss Goelet was plainly frightened, and her brother asked the police to hold the women back. It was fully five minutes before the carriage was able to proceed.

The day was perfect. The morning had been hazy, with a slight suggestion of Scotch mist, which was quite appropriate under the circumstances. For the last week Mrs. Ogden Goelet has been extremely busy superintending personally all arrangements both for the church ceremonial and the reception that was given afterward at the house. A last rehearsal was held on Monday afternoon, and yesterday morning Mrs. Goelet was at St. Thomas's giving directions to the florists, and reviewing and inspecting the work which had been done.

DECORATIONS IN THE CHURCH.

The centre of the church had been transformed by Thorley into an English chapel effect. Rows of palms, with fan-shaped leaves, divided the pews of the nave from those of the side aisles. Loose clusters of white roses and white chrysanthemums adorned each pew. Huge palms framed the chancel, and on each side were torch-shaped standards from which rose white flowers. The reredos and altar were decorated with white flowers, and one each side of the chancel leading back to the extreme sides of the church were palms and pink blossoms.

Just as the doors were to be opened for the guests and while the ushers were arriving it was found that several persons had gained access to the galleries of the church. Robert W. Goelet, one of the ushers and a cousin of the bride, insisted upon their being expelled, and the police were called in to clear the gallery.

The ushers had little difficulty in seating the guests, who arrived in relays. Will C. Macfarlane, the organist of St. Thomas's, and Alfred E. Tolmie, harpist, played while they were being shown to their places. The prelude from "Lohengrin" was first rendered and was followed by the elevation and offertory composed by Rousseau for harp and organ, and selections from Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet" and Wagner's musical music from "Lohengrin." A vested choir of fifty men and boys took part in the singing of the anthems and processional and recessional. The new organ was in use.

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Sr., the grandparents of the bride, were among the first of the immediate relatives to arrive. Mrs. Wilson wore a black velvet gown and wrap, both trimmed with heavy Irish lace, and a bonnet of cloth of silver with a wide brim of white tulle and chiffon and white ostrich aigrettes.

The Duchess of Roxburghe, who entered the church among the last, wore a gown of purplish heliotrope velvet, trimmed with bands of silk of the same shade in length-wise applications. The bodice was tight-fitting. This costume was topped by a boat-shaped toque of velvet to match, trimmed with one wide ostrich plume, shading from black to white, placed flat on its top.

Mrs. Goelet, the bride's mother, wore an exquisite gown of sea foam green shade, trimmed with a heavy embroidery of pearls. There were cuffs of the pearls and white running up in star-shaped points on the not very full sleeve with a yoke and stock of the pearl embroidery. She also wore some ropes of large pearls. Her round toque, which was set back a little from her face, was made of folds of pale green tulle and was crossed by twists of sable fur.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who arrived quite late, wore a gown of plaited white chiffon, trimmed with narrow bands of sable and winding appliques of gray Irish blue lace. Her round white toque was also trimmed with the sable and lace. She had with her her two little children, who were in white cloth with chinchilla collars and muffs and chinchilla trimmed bonnets.

THE BRIDAL PROCESSION.

As soon as the guests were seated and the bridal party had arrived the ponderous doors of the church were closed and barred. The procession was formed at the left of the church, and as soon as it was ready to start the ushers went up the side aisles and seated themselves near the front. Robert Walton Goelet, Henry Rogers Winthrop, and Harold Brassey were on the left aisle, and William Woodward, Henry W. Bull, and Hugo Baring were on the right.

The bridesmaids led the bridal procession. Miss Beatrice Mills and Lady Isabel Innes-Ker were the first two, and were followed by the Misses Nina Thayer of Boston and Miss Alice Babcock, Miss Marion Haven and Miss Martha Johnston, and Miss Therese Iselin and Miss

the front, was a long spray of orange blossoms. The sleeves were of satin and lace with chiffon showing from the elbows. The veil was of tulle and was gathered at the top under a small crown of orange blossoms and myrtleberry. From this it fell in full folds over the bride's face and at the back to the end of her train. Her dark hair was done in a high coiffure, with a pompadour brought well forward. She wore no jewels but a pearl pendant on a fine chain, and she carried a bouquet of white orchids with a spray of Scotch heather at one side.

The bridesmaids were in white chiffon, and all wore collars of pearls, with diamond slides and clasps. The bodices had shirred yokes and draped berthas and pale-pink chiffon roses were appliqued here and there. The sleeves were flounces of lace over chiffon to the elbows, with deeper falls of lace at the back. There were deep girdles of silver and rhinestone buckles at both the back and the front. Figures of lace were arranged on the skirts in cascade fashion, beginning a short distance below the waistline. These cascades were formed of sections of lace four or five inches wide, and at the top of each episode was a basket design in white chiffon, with pink chiffon roses embroidered in. Between these lace cascades there were plain panels of the chiffon. The gowns were topped with rose-pink velvet toques, with white wide brims of sable. An ostrich tip seven or eight inches long and a feathery pink aigrette of the same height stood a little to the left of the front of each toque. Silver and rhinestone buckles were placed in the front near the front.

Instead of bouquets, each bridesmaid carried a muff of pink velvet, with flounces of plaited white chiffon, edged with tiny bands of sable. The flounces were fifteen inches deep, and an inner flounce of white lace finished each.

The ushers were the bridegroom's gifts—scarfpins with the initials of the bridal pair done in diamonds and rubies—and boutonnières of gardenias. The Duke also wore a gardenia on the lapel of his coat.

DUKE MEETS THE BRIDE.

As the bridal party approached the chancel the bridesmaids separated, with Lady Isabel Innes-Ker, Miss Babcock, Miss Johnston, and Miss Whittier at the left and Miss Mills, Miss Thayer, Miss Haven, and Miss Iselin at the right, and the bride, with her brother, passed between them to meet the Duke and his best man, the Hon. Reginald Ward, who advanced to meet them. Then the service was read by the Rev. Dr. Stires, and the wedding service was performed.

After the benediction had been pronounced and the choir began the anthem, "Sweet Is the Mercy," Lady Isabel Innes-Ker stepped back and took part of the bride's veil back from her face, and the Duke and Duchess then passed into the vestry to sign the register. The Duke signed first, then the Duchess, then of course her maiden name; then Mrs. Ogden Goelet placed her signature on the page, and was followed by the Hon. Reginald Ward, the best man, who wrote his name, and then the bride's brother, Robert Goelet, inscribed his signature.

By that time the anthem was completed, and the Duke and newly made Duchess started to the chancel, the chancel, the nave, and out to their carriage, followed by the bridesmaids and then by the Duchess, Mrs. Goelet, the Wilsons and Vanderbilts and Mrs. Robert Goelet.

The house reception following the church ceremony was attended by about 200 persons, including the relatives and intimate friends. The Duke and Duchess received congratulations and felicitations in the reception room at the right of the main hall, the guests entering through the smaller room to the west. The hall was decorated with American Beauty roses, and Smilax has decorated the balustrade of the wide stairway with a trellisework of red roses. In the reception room, where the Duke and Duchess stood, the walls were covered with a veil of orchids and asparagus vines.

A simple buffet collation was served by Sherry in the dining room, and the large, round wedding cake made in English fashion with a Maypole rising from its centre was cut. On the top of the pole was the ducal crest, and streams of flowers and ribbons radiated from the pole to the outer edges of the cake.

WHITE RIBBON ON CARRIAGE.

The Duke and the new Duchess had planned to leave New York on the 5 o'clock train for Newport, and preparations had been made to get them away from the Goelet residence as quickly as possible. Nevertheless, when the newly wedded couple descended the steps under the canopy they were well showered with rice by the ushers, and one of them managed to fasten a long white streamer to the rear axle of the carriage. As the horses started off somebody threw a small white silk slipper, which landed on the top of the carriage. Robert Goelet and Reginald Ward, in another carriage, preceded the bridal pair to the Grand Central Station and the trunks went ahead by another route.

At the station the Duke and Duchess were recognized as they hurried through the concourse to their special car. Many of those who, on account of the crowds, had been unable to see the bridal party in the church had gone to the station to await their arrival. The Duke and Duchess will remain at Ochre Court, Mrs. Goelet's Newport residence, to spend the early part of their honeymoon.

The bride's going-away gown was pastel colored cloth embroidered in gold, with a coat to match, and a gray velvet hat.

The new Duchess has had many suitors, among them Prince Henry of Teck, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Duke of Manchester, and his cousin Prince Henri d'Orleans, and Capt. Oswald Ames. Miss Goelet is adjudged the wealthiest young woman in New York. Her father's real estate holdings aggregated something like $25,000,000, and her personal property was said to be worth $5,000,000. The only other child of Ogden Goelet is her brother Robert.

The Duke of Roxburghe's title dates back to 1707, but there have been several breaks in the line. The family is Scottish. Among the present Duke's other titles are Marquis Bowmont and Cessford, Earl of Kelso, Viscount Broxmouth, and Baron Ker of Cessford and Cavertoun, in Scotland. He was born on July 29, 1876, and succeeded his father to the title of Duke in 1892. His mother was the daughter of the seventh Duke of Marlborough and so is an aunt-in-law of the Duchess of Marlborough.

The ancient and beautiful estate of the young Duke is Floors Castle, near Kelso in Roxburghshire. He has an estate of 60,000 acres and an income of about $250,000 a year. He has served with honor in South Africa, holds a commission in the Royal Horse Guards, and because of his bravery was selected to carry Queen Alexandra's crown at the coronation. His affection for Miss Goelet is said to have arisen eight years ago, but at that time it was stated that he would wed Miss Pauline Astor.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 10.—The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe arrived here at 10:30 o'clock, the steamboat General making a special trip for their accommodation. They are at Ochre Court, where they will remain for a few days.

PEERED IN BRIDE'S CARRIAGE.

It was a great show for the women, this Roxburghe-Goelet wedding, and seven or eight thousand uninvited guests filled up four blocks of Fifth Avenue, all the way from the Goelet residence, which is near the corner of Forty-ninth Street, to the University Club, at Fifty-fourth Street. Nineteenths of the great crowd were women, and half of them had donned their finest raiment for the occasion.

There were a good many men there, too; but they hung on the outskirts of the crowd and looked around nonchalantly in order to leave the impression that they had just happened along and were wondering what it was all about.

Inspector McLaughlin, Capt. Tighe, and 125 policemen had all they could do to save the women as anxious to get just a little bit nearer as they could see what the guests were like that at 2 o'clock the Inspector sent for fifty more men. A few minutes after a big crowd of young women from the Normal College, which is on Sixty-eighth Street, stopped off at Fifty-third Street on their way uptown.

Meanwhile the few policemen who were stationed around on the Fifty-third Street side of the church were having troubles of their own. There are two doors on that side of the church, and a big policeman held tight to the knob of each, and dodged ostrich feathers with which the women there besieging him tried to put out his eyes. The door nearest Fifth Avenue has a mail box on the inside, and the policeman who guarded that door, as a special precaution, permitted a long file of women, one at a time, to lift up the metal slide and peek in.

"Why, I couldn't see a thing," said one, as she came from her struggle to get into the church.

"Neither could I," answered her friend, "and I could hear real well."

"Just look at those women coming out the coat hole," in a high feminine voice, was the remark which at once drew attention to the back of the church, and all hands stood at surprised attention, while fifteen young women, all of them very well dressed and most of them blushing, walked up the stone steps from the regions below where the church coal is stored. There was a good deal of coal dust around the place, too, and the policemen left the hole unguarded because they thought that girls took too much interest in their clothes to venture down there. The policemen forgot, though, how much interest girls take in weddings.

During the exodus from the coal regions, a bevy of female athletes, taking advantage of the temporary excitement, seized a pile of lumber, opened a door that was not locked, and bounced into the rooms at the back of the church. They were intercepted by a watchful assistant of the sexton, who marched them on to the next door, whence they made an indignant exit.

Meanwhile the great hour was drawing nigh and the guests were arriving fast. The crowd had become so thick that only a narrow path in the middle of the street was left for the passage of the carriages. To keep even this clear required the strenuous efforts of a mounted policeman. The Fifth Avenue stages did a rattling good business. Each one as it passed was piled high with feminity, for an excellent view could be obtained from the top seats. Then they would ride back through the magic five blocks on the next stage down, and in that way they missed nothing.

Suddenly all grew quiet, for coming up the avenue was seen a pair of horses with white ribbons on their brkies, and the coachman and footman wearing white aigrettes. "The bride!" was the tremulous query. No, it was Mrs. Ogden Goelet and the Duchess of Roxburghe, but everybody took a good look at them. Then came the three carriages bearing the eight bridesmaids, and they made their canopied way to the church door amid a chorus of "Ahs," "Oo's," and "Oh, mys" which made the bridesmaids' faces turn as pink as their dainty gowns.

Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mrs. Vanderbilt, with their two little children opposite to them, drove up in an open carriage, and their appearance caused a burst of favorable comment. The carriage had to wait two or three minutes, and it was immediately surrounded by a feminine circle, which admired each occupant separately and audibly.

PEERED AT THE BRIDE.

Then came the great moment. The bride's carriage, with its white ribbons and flower-bedecked coachman and footman, was approaching. All eyes were turned in its direction, and the crowd made a move toward it. The carriage was stalled just behind Cornelius Vanderbilt's, and in a second was completely hemmed in at the corner of Fifty-third Street.

It was a closed carriage, but that didn't stop the women from poking their heads in through the open window. Miss Goelet, who was accompanied by her brother, drew back as if she feared that somebody might grab her veil and carry it off as a souvenir.

Mr. Goelet managed to get his head out of the window and appealed to the police.

"Well," exclaimed a big woman who had been standing on the corner, "he ain't so grand."

The carriage finally reached the church entrance, but Miss Goelet's long veil caught inside the carriage as she was about to step out and it took two minutes to disentangle it. As she started up to the entrance, 150 women who were lined up on both sides of the canopy, dropped on their hands and knees, lifted up the canvas sides and took a peek at the bride as she was going up the steps.

From then until the end of the service every door was beseiged by crowds who waited to drink in the sounds issuing from within. The silence was undisturbed until one of the big "Seeing New York" coaches, loaded to the brim went slowly by the church. The bugler played "The Wearing of the Green," but it was explained later that he didn't know any other tune.

When the chimes announced the end of the ceremony there was another dash to see the bride and the bridegroom, but they got away quietly and quickly. The crowd was so great that many of the guests preferred to walk down from the church. W. K. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Vanderbilt walked out in the middle of the street for a block and a half, until they found their automobile. All the ushers and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr walked down.

Some women managed to get into the church after the bridal party had gone, and in solid phalanx attacked the floral decorations. The palms were the biggest things in sight, and they went first. The captors were not greatly pleased later, when they discovered that the palms were artificial. The loose roses were snapped up in a jiffy. One woman made her way outside with an armful of lilies.

"Oh, give me one," cried the crowd at the door in chorus.

"Go inside," she answered; "they're giving them away."

There was one mad, tremendous rush, but that was the final spasm of the day's excitement, for everybody was chased out of the church and no more were let in.

THE WEDDING IN SCOTLAND.

DUNBAR, Scotland, Nov. 10.—East Lothian (or Haddingtonshire) is enjoying a holiday to-day in honor of the Duke of Roxburghe's wedding to Miss May Goelet.

The towns are decorated, the church bells are pealing, and the inhabitants are gathering at various places.

The town of Dunbar (near which Broxmouth Park, one of the Duke's seats, is situated) has cabled its congratulations to the bridegroom.

GOWNS OF THE GUESTS.

Mrs. M. Orme Wilson was in a pearl gray satin trimmed with barring bands of moleskin, and wore a large hat trimmed with plumes.

Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs was in dark brown velvet, and wore brown furs and a small, dark toque trimmed with dull gold ornaments.

Mrs. Clement C. Moore was in black cloth and sable.

Mrs. Richard Irwin wore a gray gown trimmed with white, and a hat to match.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt was in black and white, producing a grayish effect, and a large hat.

Mrs. W. D. Sloane was in a purple crushed velvet, made in a blousing Eton coat and skirt, and her toque was small.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid was in spangled black chiffon over white.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont wore pale blue chiffon cloth and a long blue coat, both lace-trimmed.

Mrs. Astor was in black velvet, and wore a box coat and sable furs, and her white tulle toque was trimmed with feathery white aigrettes.

Miss Leary was in white satin, and wore a large white toque.

Mrs. J. J. Astor was in black velle and black lace, and wore a picture hat of shirred chiffon.

Mrs. William Payne Thompson was in dahlia red cloth topped by a red hat, with plumes to match.

Mrs. Robert Goelet was in gray velvet trimmed with gray lace; she also wore a small gray toque and a long gray coat.

Mrs. Edmund L. Bayles wore a simple gray frock with insertions of gray fagoting and small toque to match.

Mrs. Ogden Mills was in black and white lace, and Miss Gladys Mills was in a pale blue frock topped by a large light blue hat.

Miss Evelyn Burden's gown was a sapphish blue velvet, trimmed with embroideries of the same hue and topped by a huge hat to match.

Miss Gwendolyn Burden wore a red chiffon frock, trimmed with red cloth strappings, and medium-sized red hat, with plumes to match.

Miss Natica Rives, in a cloth gown, also wore red, and her immense hat was turned far up at the left, where a very large red ostrich plume was fastened.

Miss Cynthia Roche was in heliotrope-colored velvet, with a cartwheel hat to match.

Mrs. Eldridge T. Gerry was in black velvet, with dark furs.

Miss Mabel Gerry was in white cloth with insertions of white lace, and large white tulle hat, plume trimmed.

Miss Angelica Gerry was in gray cloth, and wore a gray hat.

Miss Jean Reid was in pale gray cloth, lace trimmed, and wore a light-gray hat.

Mrs. H. McK. Twombly wore a dark cloth gown, with small dark toque, and furs of the same hue.

Mrs. Joel Nott Allen was in white lace, appliqued with lace and embroidered in rose and lavender; touches of black chiffon, and a lavender hat.

Mrs. Jonathan Ogden was in gray silk trimmed with cream lace and steel, and her steel-embroidered hat had white plumes.

Mrs. Philip Lydig was in a black cut cloth over white and wore a large flat black hat with a big black plume.

Mrs. Peter Martin was in a pink cloth costume, with trimmings of white lace.

Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin wore a pastel-hued frock and hat, with furs.

Mrs. Archibald G. Thatcher wore a pastel-colored gown and a long white cloak topped by a white hat with white plumes wound around the crown.

Mrs. Stewart Barney was in black, topped by a black plush hat, with small white roses wreathing it.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay wore a black gown, as she is in mourning, and large black hat. She had her little girl, all in white, with her.

Miss Eleanor Jay was in white cloth, made full, and a large brown beaver hat with white plumes under the brim.

Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman was in mourning, a plain black broadcloth gown and a small black toque.

Mrs. James W. Gerard was in lavender, with hat to match.

Mrs. Barry Lear wore a pastel colored gown, very elaborate and a wrap to match. Her immense gray hat was of the cartwheel shape.

Miss Louise McAllister was in pale gray, with a white toque.

Miss Edith Clapp wore a cream-colored cloth gown and a black hat.

Mrs. Stanford White wore a large black taffeta hat and a simple all-white gown.

Mrs. E. H. Harriman was in a black and white mixed velvet gown, having a plain skirt and a tight-fitting coat.

Mrs. John M. Drexel was in pearl-gray and wore ermine furs and a plumed hat.

Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley was in brown cloth, with a round brown hat and brown furs.

Miss Atherton Blight was in a gray gown with a tinge of lavender, made very simply, and a large gray hat.

Miss Evelyn Parsons was in a castor brown gown topped by a hat to match.

Miss Helena Parsons wore black with a big black hat draped with a veil.

THOSE AT THE WEDDING.

List of Some of the Guests Who Were Present at the Ceremony in St. Thomas's Church.

Among the guests at St. Thomas's Church to atttend the wedding were:

Mrs. Astor.
Mrs. Robert Goelet,
Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry,
The Misses Gerry,
Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills,
Miss Gladys Mills,
Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven,
Mr. and Mrs. Rollins Morse,
Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay,
Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze,
Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
Miss Adele Colgate,
Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lanman Bull,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting,
Miss Helena Parsons,
Miss Evelyn Parsons,
Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks,
Col. and Mrs. De Lancey Astor Kane,
Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor,
Mr. and Mrs. Starr Minturn,
Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies,
Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop,
Miss Marie Winthrop,
Mrs. Adair,
Miss Helen Post,
Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden,
The Misses Burden,
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Livingston,
Gen. and Mrs. Charles Whittier,
Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin,
The Misses Iselin,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Babcock,
Miss Greta Pomeroy,
Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Rutherfurd,
Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore,
Miss Georgie Iselin,
Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid,
Miss Jean Reid,
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer,
Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thompson,
Mrs. Richard Gambrill,
Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Allen,
Mr. and Mrs. James Gerard,
Count and Countess Laugier-Villars,
Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Bishop,
Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman,
Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr.,
The Misses Twombly,
Miss Livermore,
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley,
Mr. and Mrs. John A. Parsons,
James R. Hyde,
Mrs. Burke Roche,
Miss Cynthia Roche,
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Seelon, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith,
Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lydig,
Mr. and Mrs. Royal P. Carroll,
Mr. and Mrs. George De Forest,
Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Post,
Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie,
The Misses Atherton Blight,
Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly,
Marquise Talleyrand-Perigord,
Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt,
Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews,
Col. and Mrs. William Jay,
Col. and Mrs. Franklin Bartlett,
Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden,
Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Haven, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. George H. Warren,
Hon. and Mrs. George Cabridge Livingston,
Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beekman,
Egerton L. Winthrop,
Gould Hedman,
James T. Woodward,
Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Brooke,
Woodward Babcock,
Mrs. Charles Oelrichs,
Mr. and Mrs. Victor Marchan,
Miss Leary,
Miss Eleanor Jay,
Mrs. Charles H. Marshall,
Mrs. Warren,
Stuyvesant Le Roy,
W. Appleton,
Mrs. J. Lefferts,
Frederick B. Winthrop,
Mrs. Frederic Bronson,
W. A. M. Burden,
Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer,
Bradish Johnson, Jr.,
Mrs. C. C. Moore,
Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney,
Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives,
Miss Natica Rives,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Tailer,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan,
Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr,
Mr. and Mrs. T. J. O. Rhinelander,
Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Kennedy,
Miss Anna Sands,
Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer,
Alphonse de Navarro,
Ernest Iselin,
Robert C. Gerry,
Miss Ridgely,
James Hyde,
Moncure Robinson,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield,
Miss Louise Ward McAllister,
Mr. and Mrs. Harry P. Whitney,
Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane,
Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thompson,
Mrs. George Bend,
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Witherbee,
Miss Mary Harriman,
Miss Amy Townsend,
Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Tams,
Miss Cruger,
Lispenard Stewart,
Woodbury Kane,
Arthur Iselin,
Peter G. Gerry,
James V. Parker,
Jamie de Wolf Cutting,
Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Nicholas,
Worthington Whitehouse,
Joel Nott Allen,
Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Ogden,
Mr. and Mrs. William Osgood Field,
Miss Louise Scott,
Miss Beatrice Bend.

ABEEL'S WHEREABOUTS KNOWN

Lawyer Announces Detectives Are "Watching" Man Accused of Posing as "J. Ogden Goelet, Jr."

According to W. D. Sporborg, a lawyer of 60 Wall Street, the private detectives who have been employed to ferret out the mystery of "J. Ogden Goelet, Jr.," are now watching James Abeel, the young Texan named a few days ago as the man who posed as a Goelet and paid court to Eleanor Anderson, telegraph operator in the Grand Hotel. Mr. Sporborg, whose firm, Stern & Sporborg, has been employed as counsel by Miss Anderson's father, said late last night that the sleuths knew exactly where Abeel was.

"I can tell you," added the lawyer, "that Mr. Abeel is very near these parts."

As much secrecy as ever surrounds the case. In the first place, nobody knows—or, if they know, they won't tell—whether any effort is to be made to bring Abeel to the front. There is mystery, too, in regard to a certain check said to bear a face value of $100,000, and also said to have been given by "Goelet" to Miss Anderson and to be now in the possession of Mrs. Anderson, the mother. According to Mr. Sporborg, there is such a check, and it is in Mrs. Anderson's keeping. Further, it is indorsed with the name "George G. De Witt."

"Mr. De Witt, who is the Goelet's lawyer," explained Mr. Sporborg, "has denied that he ever indorsed such a check."

At Mr. De Witt's home that gentleman declined even to be seen. It was said, however, that he had nothing to say and that the Goelet family, now that it was proved an imposter had used its name in this love-making episode, also had nothing to say.

William Anderson, the restaurant keeper of 745 Sixth Avenue, would not be interviewed any more about his daughter's departed fiance. Miss Anderson remained in Long Branch, where she also kept silence as to her affairs. Messrs. Stern and Sporborg told the Anderson family to stop talking.

Early in the day Mr. Anderson visited Inspector McClusky, chief of detectives, at Police Headquarters, and asked if the New York police had any authority in New Jersey, for he suspected that the man might be over there. He did not mention the $100,000 check, and the Inspector said later that he never even knew about that paper. There was no warrant out for "Goelet," he added, nor did he know what charge, if any, would be made against the so-called fugitive.

In the meanwhile, it is said that Mrs. Abeel, Sr., mother of James Abeel, is on her way to New York from Texas, having become uneasy over the notoriety won by her son.

JERSEY COMMUTERS DEFEATED.

Secretary Root Approves Report Against Closing Drawbridges.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Secretary of War Root to-day approved the report of the board appointed to consider the request of the Merchants' Association of New York that the drawbridges across the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers and Newark Bay be closed to vessels for two hours a day when travel is heaviest.

After a full investigation the board reported against the proposition, taking the view that the existing arrangement is an equitable one, and in this opinion the Secretary concurs.

The matter has been in controversy between railroad and shippers for the past two years.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

MONTANA MINES REOPEN

Amalgamated Resumes Operations.

Industrial Crisis Averted by Return to Work of Twenty Thousand Men.

BUTTE, Nov. 10.—In accordance with a statement made by William Scallon, President of the Anaconda Mining Company, and the representatives of the Amalgamated Copper Company in Montana, to the Butte Miners' Union, that if Gov. J. Toole would summon the Legislature in special session with a view of the enactment of a "fair trial" bill, which provides for the removal of any case from any Judge where bias and prejudice is shown, the Amalgamated would at once resume operations in Montana, the order was given this afternoon for all mines to open upon the receipt of the news from Helena that the Governor had ordered an extra session to convene Dec. 1.

The Governor's action followed the presentation of petitions to him from practically every organization of labor and business men in the State of Montana, asking that an extra session be called, that legislation remedial to the present state of affairs be enacted.

Before issuing the call, Gov. Toole directed a letter to William Scallon, who has charge of the Amalgamated properties in Montana, saying in part:

"It may not have occurred to you or the petitioners, but in my judgment (without expressing any opinion upon the propriety or necessity of the legislation asked for) the inherent infirmity of your proposition, as well as the petitions, is the one which makes the passage of the legislation mentioned a condition precedent to the resumption of work by the several companies referred to in your letter to the Butte Miners' Union.

"I am firm in the conviction that it were far better for the State of Montana as a whole that this calamity, bad as it is, should continue indefinitely than that a precedent should be established by which legislation of a given kind should be a condition precedent to the doing or omission of any action by any corporation or individual in this State. Indeed, I do not think any other condition is consistent with the genius and spirit of our Government, which demands the free and untrammeled action of its legislative department."

The resumption of the Amalgamated properties means the return to work of approximately 20,000 men, and the averting of an industrial crisis in Montana, as the Amalgamated Copper operates in at least six different counties. In Butte alone it restores a payroll of about $25,000 a day. Seven thousand men will resume work in Butte to-morrow morning.

There was great rejoicing here when it became known that Gov. Toole had called an extra session, and within ten minutes whistles were blowing at several of the idle mines and flags were hoisted.

HELENA, Mon., Nov. 10.—Gov. Toole this afternoon called a special session of the Legislature to meet on Dec. 1 at Helena to pass laws to relieve the industrial condition in Montana caused by the shutting down of the Amalgamated Copper Company's properties.

The aim of the session is to pass a law whereby mining cases may be taken from one court to another when the Judge in the initial court is shown to be prejudiced.

Other legislation of like character has also been promised. A so-called Fair Trial bill, of the character now proposed, was passed by the last Legislature, but was decided by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional on technical grounds.

Recently at Butte Judge William Clancy of the District Court gave a decision in which he said that he might appoint a receiver at any time for the Boston and Montana Company, one of the largest constituent companies of the Amalgamated. The decision was made on the application of John Clinnis, a prominent holder of stock in the properties controlled by the Augustus Heinze of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, which has been at war with the Amalgamated.

Upon this announcement by Judge Clancy President William Scallon of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company and General Manager of the Amalgamated, issued orders to shut down all the Amalgamated properties in Montana and elsewhere, declaring that the company, unable to secure judicial fairness in the courts, could not continue in business. Since that time Gov. Toole has been overwhelmed with petitions signed by thousands of citizens of Montana, asking him to call a special session to pass laws to relieve the conditions.

The workers of the Amalgamated Company will at once resume in various parts of the State. This includes the greater mines in Butte, the smelters of the Washoe Company in Anaconda, the smelters of the Boston and Montana Company in Great Falls, the coal mines at Scorrs, Belt, Oakdale, and in Wyoming, the great quarry in Northern Montana, and the immense lumber industries in Western and Northwestern Montana.

THREE OVERCOME BY GAS.

Two Workmen and a Policeman Revived by Oxygen Treatment.

Escaping gas in the house of Dexter A. Hawkins, at 62 East Sixty-seventh Street, came near putting an end to the lives of three men yesterday. For two or three days past the odor of escaping gas had been increasing in the basement of the house, and yesterday the gas company was asked to investigate.

James McCormick of 564 Eleventh Avenue and Andrew Garden of 308 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, answered the summons. While Garden remained outside the house, McCormick descended to the cellar, located the leak at a joint, and set to work to unscrew it. When he had done this, he stuffed his handkerchief in the pipe and prepared to repair the joint. While so doing, the force of gas was probably increased from the gas house, for the handkerchief was blown out and a large volume of gas filled the space around McCormick. Stifled by the fumes he fell to the ground, but had sufficient strength left to scream before he fell unconscious.

Garden, on the outside, heard his fellow-workman's cry and immediately descended the cellar. Stuffing his handkerchief into his mouth he managed to drag McCormick's unconscious form out into the street and across the way to the Hahnemann Hospital, where McCormick was given oxygen treatment and revived.

Garden remembered then the tools and McCormick's coat, left in the cellar, and went to get them. He had evidently miscalculated the strength of the gas fumes, for before he could attain his object he also fell a victim to the stifling atmosphere and fell unconscious on the floor. No one had seen him go into the cellar, and he would probably have perished if the Hahnemann Hospital people had not sent a report of the accident to McCormick's to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station.

In response to the report the hospital made Patrolman John Sexton was sent to investigate. The policeman, peering down into the gas-filled cellar, discovered Garden's prostrate form and went to his rescue. Though very nearly overcome, he managed to drag Garden out, and again the doctors at the Hahnemann Hospital were called upon. Both Garden and Sexton were subjected to the oxygen treatment, and both were revived.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12 A. M.—300 West Sixty-eighth Street; Matilda Irving; no damage.

3:40 A. M.—238 Stanton Street; Jacob Sonberg; damage, $25.

6:01 A. M.—30 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.

7:20 A. M.—309 East Seventy-second Street; Louis Greenberg; damage, $10.

11:25 A. M.—Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets and Second Avenue; no owner; no damage.

5:00 A. M.—161 Sixth Avenue; Charles S. Pratt; damage, $10.

6:30 A. M.—Ninth Avenue, Thirty-first and Thirty-second Streets; Pennsylvania Railroad; damage trifling.

7:40 A. M.—Pier 46, North River; owner unknown; no damage.

8:55 P. M.—238 Broadway; Henry Hummel & Co. and others; damage $168,000.

BATTLE AGAINST BOYCOTT

Work of Organization Which Has Suits Against Labor Leaders.

Contention That the Boycott Is a Conspiracy in Restraint of Trade Is to be Tested.

Suits now pending in State and United States Courts in Connecticut in connection with the Danbury boycott troubles, and actions commenced or about to be commenced along similar lines in other sections of the country, where labor unions have called in the boycott as a weapon with which to enforce their demands, have brought just now to attention the development attained by the American Anti-Boycott Association, which, organized only in June of this year, has already become an important factor in the industrial world.

The American Anti-Boycott Association secret as to the personnel of its membership, but entirly open in respect to its organization and methods, which was formed as the result of a belief that the boycott as a device of labor warfare was unjustifiable and illegal, and could be made the basis of action in State and National courts. The Anti-Boycott Association had no quarrel with labor unions, nor did it undertake to choose sides on the issues involved in individual contests when the boycott was not called into play. It was specifically determined by the business men who drew up the constitution that the Association should not be the ally of the employer rather than the employed, and suits now in process seeking to recover damages for individuals who have been kept from earning a livelihood by union boycotts have given practical demonstration of the purposes in this latter connection.

Some eighteen months ago the movement started very quietly and with the express understanding that no definite steps should be taken until a membership of 100 was obtained. This number was reached last Summer, and with the formal organization these officers were chosen: General Executive Agent—Daniel Davenport of Bridgeport, Conn.; Chairman of the General Executive Board—Charles H. Merritt of Danbury, Conn; Secretary—Charles Biggs of 13 Astor Place, New York. Ex-Assistant United States attorney General James M. Beck of this city is general counsel for the association and A. C. Allen of Allen & Weseman of Chicago counsel in that city. It was provided that funds should be raised by a payment of one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the monthly pay rolls of members.

There are two fundamental propositions upon which the association rests its intention to go into court on boycott cases. The first of these is that members of a union, as members of a voluntary association, are individually liable for the consequences of the acts of the officers of the union when they exceed its constitution, delegates to these latter certain powers. The second is that the boycott is a violation of the Sherman law defining conspiracy in restraint of trade.

"The Connecticut cases mentioned are typical of the activities of the association, in them considerable attention is centred, because it is believed that the points involved are fundamental in the fight against the boycott. Both cases were brought on account of the boycott against that manufacturing firm of D. E. Loewe & Co., in Danbury, a concern running on "open shop."

One of these cases was brought in the State courts, with 241 members and officers of the American Federation of Labor and of the United Hatters, including among the former Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell, as defendants, and the other, in the State courts, with the same defendants. Damages were are asked in the sum of $240,000 in the first instance, and attachments levied on real estate and bank accounts of the various defendants amounting in value to between $150,000 and $160,000.

For the result of these suits great hope is expressed by officers of the Anti-Boycott Association. They are encouraged also by results attained in Chicago in the late Summer, when their organization was instrumental in dissuading the teamsters from entering upon a sympathetic strike, and from the prospects in several other pending cases, and the constantly growing membership, it is believed that the association in its particular field will be a powerful influence toward the re-establishment of fair relations between employer and employe.

NO AID FOR LOCAL UNION.

Skilled Trades Will Not Help New York Housesmiths.

The indications yesterday were that Local No. 2, which is engaged now in a supreme struggle for existence as a potential factor in the building trades unions, will have to fight its battle alone as far as New York is concerned. Representatives of the strikers went to a meeting of the Board of Representatives, composed of delegates of the skilled trades, which have signed the arbitration agreement, in Brevoort Hall yesterday afternoon. This board is said to represent 60,000 men in the skilled trades and meets twice a week.

The representatives of the strikers were members of the local and international committees of ironworkers who are engineering the present strike. They said that as this struggle was one for the continuance of a bona fide labor union, the new board should stand by the strikers.

The board decided that as its affiliated unions had signed the arbitration agreement of the Employers' Association, it would take no hand in the struggle, and would stand by the arbitration agreement. The board was also bound, the committee was informed, to support the new union of housesmiths, organized after Local No. 2 had had every chance of signing the arbitration agreement, and had refused to do so. The biggest blow to the strike was given by the Portable Hoisting Engineers' Union. This union, though in the Board of Building Trades, has refrained from taking any part in the strike.

Patrick C. McGuire, Secretary of the Housesmiths' Union of New York, made public yesterday the following letter sent by President Buchanan of the International Association, which was turned down at the new union's meeting in Teutonia Hall Monday night:

We the committee appointed to conduct the strike against the Iron League have been asked repeatedly to express our attitude toward the old members of our organization as well as those who are members of the New York Housesmiths' Union. In compliance with that request we would say that we have come to the following conclusions:

It has been decided to receive all old members of Local No. 2 who are now members of the new organization without any penalty whatever. In regard to the other men it has been decided to accept as members any and all men who are capable of passing an impartial examination.

By an impartial examination we assure you that when we say impartial we mean impartial. For men who are not competent, it is understood that they shall have the privilege of becoming apprentices and in time become full-fledged members of our organization. Pending an examination all men shall be granted a full working permit.

The letter concluded by stating that it was the intention of the committee in sending the letter to treat all men fairly and squarely.

We decided not even to answer the letter," said McGuire. "At the meeting on Friday night the letter was not only repudiated, but all members of our union were instructed to have nothing to do with the strikers and stick to the arbitration agreement. We can have nothing to do with the old crowd. When the men claimed any rights the Parks Entertainment Committee clubbed them into submission. That kind of thing has gone out for good. We care nothing for Buchanan, who has been playing a Jekyll and Hyde role. At Kansas City he was in favor of taking us in by eliminating the Parks element. Now he is fathering a strike to restore the Parks element into power."

McGuire said that the strike was simply a burlesque. Local No. 2 by giving a man a permit to work would be giving him a permit to idleness, as Local No. 2 could not find him work. A number of men who had received such "permits" by striking on buildings at Forty-fourth Street and Broadway and Sixtieth Street and Fifth Avenue, owing to the coaxing of the walking delegates turned in their permits to the new union and went back to work.

"To-morrow," he continued, "We will meet the Iron Leaguers and expect to sign our new trade agreement. All who were foolish enough to leave our union and go on strike will now only get back on payment of a fine of $25 each. The present strikers are not entitled to and will not get any public sympathy."

Chairman Crowley of the Strike Committee asserted yesterday that there were 1,200 men on strike. The members of the Iron League said that as Local No. 2 was locked out, there could be no strikes except by members who had joined the new union and then gone on strike.

L. K. Prince of the Employers' Association said that the majority of the strikers had gone back to work, because men had pretended when the walking delegates came round that they were going to strike, but resumed work as soon as the walking delegates went away.

LABOR MEN CHEER MITCHELL.

President of United Mine Workers Is Warmly Received by Federation Meeting.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America, presided for a time this afternoon at the convention of the American Federation of Labor, and received a warm greeting from the delegates. Cheer after cheer resounded through Faneuil Hall, the place of meeting, both from delegates

GIRL BREAD WINNER ENDS HER LIFE

Tobacco Trust Employe Could Not Stand Ridicule.

Stenographer Had Complained That Other Girls in the Office Had Laughed at Her Dress—What Her Mother Says.

Charlotte M. Thomas, a stenographer in the employ of the American Tobacco Company, killed herself shortly before noon yesterday by drinking carbolic acid in the hallway of the company's offices, on the eighth floor of 111 Fifth Avenue. Among the many employes the girl had been regarded as "queer" because she would scarcely speak to her fellow-workers at times, and then select one from among them to tell how unhappy she was in a business office where people were inclined to be unkind.

She said that men would enter on business, keep their cigars or cigarettes in their mouths, and swear, if they so chose, without a thought that there was a woman in the room. The next day she would not speak to her confidant, and avoid her as one who was in possession of a secret she wished no one knew.

Recently Miss Thomas shunned all the other girls in the office, and though she is said to have done her work well, she had a way of being irritable with her typewriting machine. She blamed it for the errors in her writing, and would smash the keys with her fists, or push it aside. Gaining control of herself she would go to work again.

Sidney Kelly of the company, whose stenographer she was, asked her recently what was the matter, and she told him that the other girls had laughed at her dress. She said that it was the best she could buy, as she was supporting her mother, a widow. She told of a note she had received from one of the men, in which it was stated that she was "shabby and ridiculous." The man was discharged. The girl continued to worry and work.

Shortly before the noon hour yesterday she got up from her typewriter and went into the hall. A minute later there was a scream in the hall and the girl staggered into the room of Mr. Reilly.

"You have heard me say," she cried, "that I would be glad to be dead. I've done it. I'm sorry. You've been good to me. Save me if you can."

The girl's lips were terribly burned by the acid she had swallowed. Her employer caught her in his arms, and as he laid her on the floor she said that she regretted her act, and begged to be saved. One of the girls who had seen the girl drink the poison rushed to the street, where she found a policeman, who summoned an ambulance from the New York Hospital. On the arrival of the doctor he pronounced the girl dead. Just before Miss Thomas lost consciousness she said to one of the young women employed by the company:

"Please see that I am not buried in this dress. You have all laughed at it."

Mrs. E. W. Thomas, the mother of the girl, was notified of her daughter's death at her home, 360 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

Mrs. Thomas, in explanation of her daughter's suicide, said:

"We were very comfortably off at one time, and the children were brought up without any idea that the only girl in the family would ever have to work for her living. My husband was for ten years at the head of the Custom House at Ogdensburg. He lost his position through a political upheaval, and was connected for five years with a life insurance company of New York. One of my boys died, and the elder one, William, married against my wishes. My husband sympathized with him, so that he made out the insurance on his life in his name. I was left with girl when my husband died, and it became necessary for my daughter to work for our support. My younger boy, George, is a drug clerk in this city. The two were the breadwinners. My elder son lives in Albany. He is the stenographer of the State Attorney General. I have telegraphed him of his sister's death."

WEALTHY SOLDIER A DESERTER

When the sundown gun sounded at Fort Totten, Willets Point, last night, Col. Murray, Commandant of the post, reluctantly declared Sergeant Major Walter C. Wills of his command a deserter. After he had done so the Colonel declared that the missing man had been one of the best soldiers he had ever seen. Wills on Oct. 25 asked for and obtained a five days' leave of absence, and has not been heard from since.

Wills may have other charges to face. The position of postmistress of a post is by usage given to the wife of the highest noncommissioned officer. As a result, Mrs. Lillian Wills, who was Miss Lillian Flanagan of Whitestone, held the position and received a salary of $600 a year. The work was largely done by her husband, and Post Office Inspectors have for three days been going over the accounts, and while they will not talk, admit they would like to have the absent soldier explain some things. Mrs. Wills, too, had the sole right to sell newspapers in the reservation, and her husband, in addition, was the notary public of the fort. With his pay as Sergeant Major, the perquisites from the Post Office, the sale of newspapers, and the similar additions, the family was in receipt of a fair income.

Wills came from Homer, N. Y., where his father is a business man and was one time Postmaster. He enlisted in 1899, and his promotion was rapid. In all his service he was never charged with any infraction of the rules, and was not even absent from rollcall. Three years ago he married, and has two children. He is a thirty-second-degree Mason.

It is said that some months ago he inherited $10,000, and that he lost control of himself, and when it was possible to be absent from his post he lived a high life, but his duties kept him within bounds. Mrs. Wills is heartbroken.

HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION WORK.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association was held yesterday afternoon at the United Charities Building. George Macculloch Miller was in the chair, and those present included Jacob H. Schiff, the Rev. Dr. George S. Baker, A. G. Agnew, Isaac Wallach, Robert Olyphant, A. B. Anshacher, J. A. Stursberg, R. Van Der Emde, O. Egerton Schmidt, Marcus M. Marks, Dr. Leonard Weber, A. H. Wellington, George A. Hearn, John S. Bussing, George P. Cammann, and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies.

The application of the St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital for admission to the association received favorable action. This brings the membership up to forty. The New York Hospital formally waived its privilege to receive a share of the annual collection. The general agent reported on the prospects of the coming collection, and ways and means for promoting it were discussed. The last collection resulted in a total of $65,500, a considerable increase over any previous year.

FREE CLASSES IN FRENCH.

The free evening classes in French organized last year by the Alliance Française in co-operation with Columbia University have been reopened for the season. They consist of one advanced and three elementary courses.

The elementary classes are held on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 P. M., at Columbia Medical School, West Fifty-ninth Street, the Speyer School, (Teachers College) Harlem, and New York University, Washington Square. The advanced course is given at Columbia Medical School on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 8 o'clock in the evening. These classes are free save for a small registration fee of $1.

Persons desiring to join can do so by applying for admission cards to the Secretary of the Alliance Française, 120 Broadway.

AGED WOMAN HERMIT LEFT MUCH WEALTH

Search Suspended in the Wretched Abode Where She Died.

Queer Stories Told of Her Life — The Rev. Mr. Alderdice, Found Dying at Her Door, Expired in Hospital.

Beleaguered by curious crowds, the two little three-story houses, 2,201 and 2,203 Second Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth Streets, in the northernmost one of which aged Mary J. Oliver, the hermit owner, was found dead Monday evening, while the Rev. James Alderdice, her agent, who occupied the basement of the other, was found dying from apoplexy on the porch without her door, stood yesterday in the possession of the police and a few relatives of the dead, none others being permitted to pass the threshold upon any pretext.

Alderdice died in Harlem Hospital at 4:20 o'clock yesterday morning, lying until then in a stupor from which he rallied slightly at times, but never enough to make an intelligent statement. There is no single fact to controvert the generally accepted belief that he was stricken as a result of the shock he experienced when he found his friend and patron dead.

Edward Boylston, an undertaker, of 2,329 Second Avenue, who was passing the house at the time the bodies were discovered by Miss Mary Alderdice on her return to her father's home in the evening, said he believed the death and seizure had occurred but a very few moments before, as the old woman's body was still warm. Mrs. Oliver was declared to be eighty-nine years old and Alderdice sixty-three years old.

Policeman Bowden, who is believed to have been the first outsider to go through the house for many years, says the filth was indescribable, yet at his first hurried search of the premises he recovered United States bonds worth $22,000, first mortgages on Harlem property of a face value of $11,000, and old insurance papers apparently worth $7,600 more, all of which were taken to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station, and there sealed to await the Public Administrator. Vacant lots in the neighborhood and a flat house in One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, near Third Avenue, known to have been owned by the old woman, it is estimated by real estate judges, will aggregate about $150,000 more, which will go to her relatives unless a will directing otherwise be found when the search of the old woman's effects is completed.

Her son-in-law, Philip Campbell, spent the day in the house. Another heir to put in an early appearance was a young woman who said she was Mrs. Jacobson of 234 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. She went to the station house during the morning and introduced herself to Capt. McNally. She had little to say, and later at her house inquirers were told that no information would be given except by the police. It was learned that Mrs Jacobson was Emma Campbell, daughter of Philip Campbell, who has another daughter and a son.

All her relatives, as well as the Alderdices, were equally reticent concerning the old woman and the sorrows and troubles which led her to her miserable life, and her story was gathered piecemeal from old Harlemites to whom she had been much of a mystery since the days when they first beheld her with awe-struck, childish eyes. John Long of 223 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, for many years Superintendent of the Harlem Gas Company, could recollect her in the same house twenty-nine years ago, and how much longer she had lived there he could not say. She used to go about the streets then. She was a hunchback, and tottered as she walked and continually smoked a clay pipe.

Traditions of the locality had it that she was the daughter of John York, an English army officer, who brought his family to this country many years ago, settling in the little house. He dealt in real estate, and it was from him that she inherited her fortune. John York was popular and gained the nickname of "Pop" York. He and his wife died in the house, it was said, and their beds on the top floor, which had never been used since, were found, the police say, heaped up with old newspapers and layers of dust from the streets, in some cases an inch or more in thickness.

Few could tell of Mrs. Oliver's marriage. Her husband's name was James Oliver, it was said, and they lived together but a short time. Her daughter was married to Philip Campbell, who was a plumber, with a shop in One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, just west of Third Avenue, and who lived near by in One Hundred and Eighteenth Street. Mother and daughter became estranged because the younger woman embarked in disastrous speculations. Some said the mother lost through these, but, at any rate, their natural intercourse was broken, the Campbells moved away, and Mrs. Campbell became insane, and is now in an asylum, where she has been confined for years.

Eccentricities grew upon the mother rapidly then. She no longer cut her nails, and they hung from her hands "like knives," one resident said. Her appearances in the streets became more rare, and when she did come out children called "old witch" after her until she again shut herself up. She last came into the outer air about six years ago, so far as could be learned, when she bought a paper of smoking tobacco at a near-by notion and stationery shop, and haggled over the price. Tradesmen began to shun her custom because of the difficulty of making collections.

William H. Williams of 6 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, a carpenter, had done her house repairing, and there was lots of it, in little bits of jobs, for years. He said yesterday that she paid him in pennies, and that the largest amount he could ever collect at one time was 20 cents. She always handed him the change in a saucer, he said. Her father left her property in the hands of three trustees, and she outlived them all, the last to survive being Thomas E. Tappen, President of the Harlem Savings Bank.

Only four cents in currency was found in the house at her death, but a well-known real estate dealer in Harlem said he called upon her about four weeks ago to ask the price of the twin houses. She wanted $25,000, which he held to be too much, but he said that while he was with her she produced a brown paper grocery bag, which was stuffed full of paper money and drew from it a one-dollar bill. He said that at about the same time she had sold at auction two corner lots near by, but this was denied to a personal friend by the son of Philip Campbell.

Coroner Scholer had no duty to do in connection with the death of Mrs. Oliver, Dr. J. A. O'Brien of 305 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street having attended her within twenty-four hours of her death, and issuing a certificate that it was due to pleurisy, senility, and malnutrition. He gave a permit late in the afternoon for the removal of Mr. Alderdice's body to his late home. The police reported the deaths to the District Attorney's office as a precautionary measure in view of the strange coincidence attending them, and Assistant District Attorney Garvan looked into the matter only to be informed that there were no suspicious circumstances connected with either.

Mr. Alderdice, it appears, was a Methodist clergyman, born in Ireland, who had been in this country about twenty years. For several years he had had charge of a rescue mission conducted by Stephen Merritt at 206 Eighth Avenue. For the last two or three years he has been a watchman at the Bible House.

Search of the premises, suspended by order of the police yesterday, will, it is expected, be resumed to-day, when Public Administrator Hoes is expected to visit the scene. The house is full of stuff collected by the old woman. There are bottles enough to stock a junk shop, also many lengths of old stovepipe, each done up neatly in newspaper. The family Bible, which the police vainly sought at first, will, it is believed, reveal interesting facts in the family history. What amount of hidden treasure may be found within the dust-laden, rubbish-filled rooms is a matter of the wildest conjecture throughout the neighborhood.

Tourist Car Rates Raised.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—The Pullman Company has decided to raise tourist car rates on Dec. 1. In a circular issued yesterday it is stated that the rate in tourist cars will be $7 from Chicago to California, instead of $6. It is stated that the advance is due to the increase in the cost of running the cars. Not only have wages been increased, but the cost of building and equipping cars is much greater than formerly.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Thanksgiving Sale of Silver

Is Launched This Morning

It includes: Sterling Silver, Quadruple Plate and Cutlery at SAVING PRICES

With many, many thousands of pieces to commend themselves to your fancy, we start this morning one of the most elaborately planned and carefully executed sales of silver for the Thanksgiving table ever held in New York. And it means a saving such as is seldom accorded, except where unusual conditions permit of extraordinary results.

The outspread is beautiful and brilliant; indeed, silver dominates the aisles and selling tables this morning. While

Many Pieces Are Remarkably Cheap, Some Are Exceptional Values

You will buy with the assurance that every piece is perfect; that the qualities cannot be excelled and that the saving is advantageous.

QUADRUPLE PLATED WARE.

TEA SET, 5 pieces, choice of three newest patterns, in butler and bright finish, $15.00

TEA SET, 4 pieces, satin engraved, tea pot, sugar bowl, cream pitcher and spoon holder..... $4.95

TEA SET, 4 pieces, highly polished and satin engraved..... $9.75

CANDELABRA, 5 light..... $4.75

BREAD TRAY, embossed and plain polish..... $1.50

CRACKER AND TOBACCO JARS, glass, with plated top..... $1.25

COFFEE AND TEA POTS, Baking Dishes, Water Pitchers, Crumb Sets, Fruit Dishes, Bread Trays, Butter Dishes, Cake Baskets, Nut and Fruit Bowls..... $3.95

CRUMB SETS, Cake Baskets, Butter Dishes, Round Waiters, Bread Trays, Chocolate Pots, Sugar Bowls, Creamers, Spoon Holders, Baking Dishes, Nut Bowls $2.95

Peppers and Salts, sterling tops, each 25

NUT SETS, 6 picks..... 25

NUT SETS, 6 picks and cracker, and..... 38 50

ROGERS' A1 PLATE.

CHOICE OF FOUR HANDSOME PATTERNS.

Rogers' A1 extra plate on nickel silver; every piece hand burnished; choice of four handsome patterns.

TEA SPOONS; set of six..... 48

DESSERT SPOONS; set of six..... 88

DESSERT FORKS; set of six..... 88

TABLE SPOONS; set of six..... 95

TABLE FORKS; set of six..... 95

COFFEE SPOONS; set of six..... 63

OYSTER FORKS; set of six..... 1.13

COLD MEAT FORKS; each..... 45

BERRY SPOONS; each..... 65

GRAVY LADLES; each..... 55

SUGAR SHELLS AND BUTTER KNIVES; each..... 25

ORANGE SPOONS; set of six..... $1.10

SOUP LADLES; each..... $1.50

OYSTER LADLES; each..... $1.25

STERLING SILVER TABLE WARE.

TEA SETS, five pieces, $125.00 and $165.00.

COFFEE SETS, three pieces, $40.00, $54.00..... $75.00

WATER PITCHERS..... $75.00

SALAD OR FRUIT BOWLS, $25.00, $38.00, $45.00..... $50.00

VASES, $15.00, $18.00, $21.00, $27.00..... $58.00

BREAD TRAYS, $10.75, $14.00, $15.50, $23.50..... $39.00

BON BON DISHES, $1.95, $2.95, $3.95, $5.75, $8.75, $9.50 ..... $11.25

CANDELABRA..... $27.50

CHILDREN'S CUPS, $2.95, $3.75, $5.00, $7.50..... $9.75

HIGH-GRADE CUTLERY.

PEARL HANDLE DINNER KNIVES, silver plated blades, handsome sterling mountings, set of six, $8.25 and..$11.00

PEARL HANDLE DESSERT KNIVES, silver plated blades, handsome sterling mountings, set of six, $7.00 and..$10.00

PEARL HANDLE ORANGE KNIVES, set of six..... $8.25

PEARL HANDLE BUTTER SPREADERS, set of six, $4.50 and..... $5.25

PEARL HANDLE FRUIT KNIVES, set of six, $2.75, $4.75 and..... $6.75

PEARL HANDLE CARVING SET, sterling mounted, three pieces, complete in case..... $6.95

CARVING SET, three pieces, genuine stag handles, sterling mountings, best quality steel..... $6.25

CARVING SET, three pieces, stag handles, fancy silver ferrule..... $4.25

CARVING KNIFE AND FORK, stag handle, best quality steel, pair.... $1.95

Recital

To-Day at 2 P. M.

Auditorium—Fourth Floor.

1. a. Who Is Sylvia?.....Schubert
   b. Die Ehre Gottes.....Beethoven
   Mr. Frederic Wheeler.
2. a. Cavatina.....Bohm
   b. Mazurka.....Zarzycky
   Miss Dorothy Hoyle.
3. Aria—"L'Improvisateur"..Massenet
   Miss Bessie Bonsall.
4. Serenade—"Don Juan,"
   Tchaikowsky
   Mr. Frederic Wheeler.
5. "Gypsy Dances".....Sarasate
   Miss Dorothy Hoyle.
6. a. The Quest.....Eleanore Smith
   b. A Dream.....Bartlett
   Miss Bonsall.
7. Duet—"Night Hymn at Sea,"
   Goring Thomas
   Miss Bonsall and Mr. Wheeler.

One Year of Completion

With Almost Thirty of Service.

A YEAR ago this morning all of the new departments that tended to make complete this extraordinary enterprise had started on their travels toward success.

Many of the departments—Groceries, Furniture, China, Pianos, Rugs, Household Utensils, Men's Clothing, Pictures, and the magnificent Restaurant—were new and foreign to the business as you had known it in the long years of service in the old red brick building with blue shades.

It did not take you long to "fall in" with the new idea, did it?

That you have liked it is best pictured in the sales sheet that we look at from day to day; it's a very pretty picture, we think.

These new stores (for each one really is a store) will always serve you best—along with the standard stocks you know so well as a part of Simpson Crawford supremacy.

And never for a minute—either in quality or fair pricing, in perfection of stocks or detail of arrangement—will it lose the worthy and tims-tried title of

New York's Finest Store.

Sale of Fine Linens

For the Thanksgiving Dinner.

Bright, snowy Linen comes in for a fair share of honors at the Thanksgiving dinner. It can make or mar a whole table-ful of good things to eat.

We offer Linens to-day—in great variety—at exceptional prices.

Designs are interesting and exclusive. Nowhere is there such a stock that we know of.

Hemstitched Dinner Sets

Including Table Cloth and a dozen Napkins to match, of fine quality German damask, in all sizes; there are Table Cloths in this collection large enough to accommodate 20 people.

$5.95 to $40.00 the set.

Pattern Table Cloths

With border on all four sides, either Irish or Scotch make; some very pretty new designs in sizes from 2 yards to 5 yards.

At Very Special Prices Are

500 fine quality Damask Cloths:

2x2 yds.,	1.85	2.45	2.95	3.25
2x2½ yds.,	2.35	2.95	3.50	3.95
2x3 yds.,	2.85	3.75	4.25	4.75
2x4 yds.,	3.95	6.25	7.95	8.75

Tray, Carving and Luncheon Cloths.

Damask and plain linen, in a very large variety, hemstitched, drawn-work, scalloped edges; ranging in price from 25c. to..... $10.00

Doilies.

Finger Bowl Doilies, Plate Doilies, Doilies for the glass or china closet, Doilies for parts of the dining room, are here by the thousands; from 5c. each to $27.00 a dozen.

Buffet and Sideboard Scarfs.

A very extensive showing in this part of our linen business; in linen with hand drawnwork, plain linen with hand embroidery, linen with various kinds of lace borders, cluny lace, Arabian or Russian lace, Teneriffe drawnwork, pretty Renaissance and Italian laces; from a hemstitched scarf for 40c. to a lace scarf for..... $25.00

Special Notice.

During this Thanksgiving Linen Sale we will do all hemming of table cloths and napkins

Free of Cost.

Sale of Table Ware

For the Thanksgiving Dinner.

Along with the linen must be the best China and Glass. This doesn't necessarily mean extravagantly priced things—for you can get very pretty table ware for very little cost—if you know where to go for it. Here, for instance.

To-day's list is given with special thought to Thanksgiving needs—and you may be sure prices are right.

Turkey Plates & Platters

Large Turkey Platters, value $3.50, at, each..... $2.50

Large Platters, Crown Derby Decorations; value $8.00, at, each..... $5.50

Large service Plates, with turkey decorated centre, at, each.. 50

Cut Glass.

Celery Trays, rich deep cuttings; value $5.00, at, each..... $3.45

Cut Glass Water Bottles, rich deep cuttings; value $5.00, at, each..... $3.25

Oil or Vinegar Bottles; value $4.00, at, each..... $1.25

Wine or Claret Decanters; value $4.00, at, each..... $1.95

Salts and Peppers, with sterling tops; value $1.00, at, each.. 50

Knife Rests, large size; value 75c. each, at..... 49

Table Glassware.

Our offerings in this line include a beautifully etched pattern of crystal glassware in Goblets, Wines, Sherries, Cordials, Clarets, &c.; value $4.00 per dozen, at, each. 20

Whiskey Tumblers, same design; value $2.00 per dozen, at, ea. 10

Table Tumblers, same design; value $3.00 per dozen, at, each. 15

Finger Bowls, same design; value $6.00 per dozen, at each.. 30

Sale of Table Ware.

Porcelain Dinner Sets of one hundred pieces, full gold lines and dainty spray decorations; value $15.00, at..... $9.95

English Porcelain Dinner Sets, fine underglaze decorations, in flow blue or peacock green; we recommend this as one of the best values ever offered in medium priced dinner ware; its value is $19.50, at..... $11.00

Theo. Haviland China Dinner Sets; your choice of six different patterns in decoration; value $30.00, at..... $19.95

Theo. Haviland China Dinner Sets, every piece gold lined; value $75.00, at..... $34.95

Unusual Wednesday Sale of

Lace Curtains & Screens

Every house has need for curtains and room for screens, but every pocketbook will not buy such sorts as these, unless price is made a factor.

Some of these represent special purchases at saving prices. Others our own importations, which is the biggest economy we are able to obtain in buying. Still others are clear-ups of regular stock, where assortment is broken or number limited,

If it's 8:30 as you read—they're ready.

Irish Point Lace Curtains.

800 pairs, secured at a big price concession, go on sale; they are fresh, crisp and perfect, and for quick selling have been divided into four lots; choose, per pair, at

2.95, 3.85, 5.25, 7.50,

Worth fully 1-3 to 1-2 more.

Brussels Lace Curtains.

420 pairs of these dainty and exquisite curtains, our direct importation at prices lower than similar qualities have ever been quoted at before this early in the season; they are priced, per pair,

5.50, 6.75, 9.00, 13.50,

sold regularly at $7.90—$10.50—$13.25 and $18.50.

Black Satin Screens.

With gold bronze border, exquisitely hand embroidered; an exceptionally rich and handsome screen.

3 fold size, regularly $12.50, each, $9.50

4 fold size, regularly $15.75, each, $12.75

Black Velvet Screens.

These screens are grand examples of Oriental art, gorgeously embroidered in rich Eastern colorings.

3 fold size, reg. $13.75, each, $10.50

4 fold size, reg. $18.50, each, $14.00

FOURTH FLOOR.

Domestic Rugs at a Saving

Smyrna and Axminster at special prices, in a wide variety of styles, afford splendid choosing to-day.

If you've rugs to buy in the near future—better get acquainted with these.

Axminster Rugs.

Extra high pile, close weave and fine texture; one of the most durable and handsome American made rugs on the market. Copies of Persian and Turkish rugs.

$23.50 instead of $27.50—9x12 ft.
$21.50 instead of $24.75—8.3x10.6
$15.75 instead of $18.75—6 x 9 ft.
$3.95 instead of $4.25—3 x 6 ft.
$1.95 instead of $2.50—2.3x 5.3.

Smyrna Rugs.

High grade Smyrna Rugs, guaranteed quality, all wool, Oriental and domestic designs and colorings.

$21.50—9 x12 ft.
$16.00—7.6x10.6.
$10.50—6 x 9 ft.
$4.75—4 x 7 ft.
$2.95—3 x 6 ft.
$1.25—21x45 ins.
75—18x36 ins.

THIRD FLOOR.

Groceries.

MOLASSES — Genuine old fashioned Porto Rico, fine flavor, unsurpassed for baking ginger bread, brown bread or ginger snaps; gallon jug..... 35

SYRUP—Fancy Golden Drip table syrup; gallon jug..... 49

LARD—Swift's Silver Leaf, pure white; 3 lb. pail..... 33

"MACKEREL — "Royal Stuart" No. 1 fancy white shore Mackerel; no heads or tails; 10 lb. pail..$1.55

POTATOES — Long Island Snow Flake, 15 lb. peck sack..... 21

BUTTER — Meadow Brook creamery, stone crock..... $1.35

VINEGAR — New York State pure Apple Cider Vinegar, gallon..... 30

FLOUR—"Royal Stuart" Patent produces more dough to the barrel than any other flour on the market, ¼ bbl. sack.. 65

SUGAR—Best granulated, 5 lbs..... 24

COFFEE — Hotel "Cecil" Blend, dry Chestnut Roast, including coffee percolator, 4 lbs., $1.00; per lb..... 28

TEA — Choice picking, Formosa, Oolong, Young Hyson or Gunpowder; 4 lbs., $1.00; per lb.... 26

COCOANUT—Fresh long cut shredded; 3 lbs., 40c.; per lb..... 15

CHOCOLATE — Croft & Allen Swiss Milk eating Chocolate, 6 cakes..... 14

SOUP — Columbia, Consomme, Julien or Bouillon, qt. can..... 19

SAUCE—Holbrook's, the only imported; 6t. bottle, 50c.; pt. bottle, 25c.; ½ pt..... 13

CORNED BEEF—6 lb. S. Advance Brand cooked corned beef; 2 lb. can.17

MACARONI—10 lbs., net wood box..... 45

PRUNES — Meaty Santa Clara Valley thin skin prunes; 3 lbs., 25c.; per lb..... 10

TOMATOES—Cold pack, red ripe, large can, dozen, 95c.; per can..... 8

PEAS—Hudson Canning Co.'s sweet and tender early June Peas, special, per dozen, $1.05; per can 9

SUCCOTASH — Honey Drop, new, pack, fancy Maine Succotash, 2 lb. can, dozen, $1.75; per can..... 15

CORN — Honey Drop, creamy white new pack Maine sweet Sugar Corn, 2 lb. can, dozen, $1.00; per can..... 11

BAKED BEANS—Booth's luncheon size, 2 cans, $.34; per can..... 18

PUMPKIN—Golden Yellow dry pack; 3 lb. can, dozen, 90c.; per can....8

PEARS — Cumberland County, Jersey Bartletts, 3 lb. can, 12c.; case of 2 dozen, $2.70; per dozen..... $1.40

PLUMS—New York State Green Gage or Egg Plum, per dozen, $1.25; per can..... 11

PEACHES—Sussex California Lemon Cling, 3 lb. can, dozen, $1.75; per can..... 15

Dining Room Furniture for the Thanksgiving Dinner

Shown in great variety of newest designs, some with elaborate carving and graceful curved effects; others of severe Chippendale and Colonial styles; also old Dutch or Mission periods largely represented.

SIDEBOARD in weathered oak, wax finish, mission styles; 48 inch top, heavy outside post effect, lower part enclosed with leaded glass doors; two silver drawers and one long linen drawer, square post uprights and large square French bevel plate mirror; a correct reproduction; value $43.50, at..... $34.00

BUFFET in genuine mahogany, with full swell front, French legs, shaped pattern top; heavy French bevel plate mirror and artistic cabinet half shelves; two silver drawers and one long linen drawer, lower part fitted with two large closets; the season's most beautiful design; value $48.00, at $39.00

CHINA CLOSET with round ends, weathered oak, wax finish, three adjustable shelves, guaranteed construction; value $24.00 at..... $17.00

CHINA CLOSET with round ends, genuine mahogany, fitted with French plate all mirror back and plate glass shelves, piano finish and highest grade construction; value $52.00, at..... $41.00

DINING TABLES in selected quartered oak, highly polished golden finish round top, heavy post legs, can be extended to 6 ft.; perfect fitting slides and guaranteed construction; value $16.00, at $12.50

DINING TABLE in weathered oak, wax finish, mission style, round top, square post legs, can be extended to 8 ft., perfect fitting slides and highest grade construction; value $32.00, at..$24.50

DINING TABLE in genuine mahogany, round top, graceful French legs with claw feet; can be extended to 6 ft.; piano polish and best construction; value $29.00, at..... $22.50

DINING CHAIRS in weathered oak, wax finish, upholstered leather seats, heavy box frames, French legs and claw feet; very attractive; value $5.75, at..... $4.00

ARM CHAIRS to match; value $9.75, at..... $7.00

DINING CHAIRS in genuine mahogany, square legs, severe backs, Chippendale design, highly polished hand fitted box frames; upholstered in highest grade forest green leather, very artistic; value $14.75, at..... $8.25

ARM CHAIRS to match; value $14.00, at..... $10.50

The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store.

Men's Suits
That Tell Good Tailoring

The plain black suit is the one that must be made exactly right, or it is all wrong. And these black suits are the ones that best show the excellence of WANAMAKER Clothing.

The popular fabric this season is black thibet. It is dressy, refined and serviceable, well deserving its popularity.

We are showing Single-breasted coat Suits of black Thibet at $12. Suits with single or double-breasted coats at $15 and $20—and the $20 single-breasted suits are silk-lined.

Single-breasted Sack Suits of fine black Thibet, silk-lined, and made with lots of hand-work, at $25 and $30.

Also single or double-breasted Sack Suits of black rough-faced cheviot—very smart and serviceable, at $15. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's $3 Hats

We've a perfect right to be proud of WANAMAKER $3 Derby Hats. We know that they are a full dollar's worth better than the usual three-dollar Derby. In fact it is hard for any but an expert to tell the difference between our three-dollar Derbies and the usual five-dollar hat.

An assortment just received this week brings $3 Derbies that look better than ever.

Other Derby Hats at $2.

All sorts of Soft Hats, too.

Opera Hats and Silk Hats, $5, $6 and $7.50. Men's Hat Store, in Annex.

Women's Imported Coats

We shall confine ourselves here to a mere series of price-ranges, in talking about our collection of Imported Coats for women. If we didn't, we could fill a column with about one-tenth of the descriptions necessary to do the subject justice.

The beauty, distinctiveness, and, withal, variety of the styles demands your personal inspection. If any of the following lines interests you, do us the honor to examine them, critically and at length. We are sure of your favorable verdict:

Hip-length Coats in black cloth, $13.50 to $35.

Three-quarter length Coats in tweed and sibeline mixtures, $20 to $45.

Three-quarter length Coats in black cloth; plain or with braid trimmings, $18 to $75.

Hip and Three-quarter length Peau de Soie Coats, with braid and applique trimmings, $88 to $100.

Hip and Three-quarter length Velour Coats, variously trimmed with fur collar, braid and leather edge, $50 to $290.

Opera and Carriage Wraps, in white—and all the newest shades, $70 to $400.

Second floor, Broadway.

Dainty Lingerie
At New, Low Prices

This ought to be mighty tempting news to women who have a *penchant* for fine, dainty muslin underwear. For some of the prettiest, most delicate productions of Paris needlework experts—Lingerie that displays sheer, fine cambric and nainsook, and charming designs in hand embroidery and lace—have had their prices materially reduced, to relieve crowded conditions in our French Room. And so it's bargain day, indeed, for the woman who comes promptly:

Nightgowns, $3; formerly $4.50

Of nainsook; low neck, short sleeves; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and ruffle.

Nightgowns, $5; formerly $7.50 to $9

Of nainsook, trimmed with hand-embroidery, plaits and ribbon. Low or high neck.

Drawers, $2.50 to $6; formerly $3.50 to $12

Of fine nainsook; prettily trimmed in various styles.

Corset Covers, $2.50 to $3.50; formerly $3.50 to $7.50

Of cambric; daintily embroidered, or trimmed with lace.

Also, an important group of

Paris Tea-gowns, Half-Priced

Some of the most charming of the season's importations; and no two alike. Made of albatross, silk, dotted Swiss muslin; trimmed with lace, silk or embroidery.

Now $8 to $40

Formerly $16 to $80

Second floor, Fourth avenue and Tenth.

A New Paper For Correspondence

Cambric finish, resembling in its pleasant writing qualities the popular linen lawn.

This note-paper has just come from Paris; in a delicate shade of violet and a clear white. The size is new, too—a trifle smaller than the "Frances" size, larger than the "Helen" size. We call it "Regina"—and it is quite deserving of its name.

Price, 20c a quire. Envelopes, to match, 20c a pack. Stationery Store, Tenth street.

A Great Day For Women's Dresses

Every woman should be interested in WANAMAKER'S today. In the first place, because the time is here when the decision about the new dress should be made, if you are to get the full benefit of the season out of it. In the second place, we have marked most stirring reductions on a large number of our most charming gowns and street suits.

And this offering comes just in time to give you the benefit of possessing the dresses during Horse Show week.

Here are the details of the day's exceptional doings:

At $37.50, worth up to $55

Smart Princess Dresses of velveteen and serge; all prettily trimmed. Some silk lined throughout, others with waists lined. Skirts unlined.

Also some light-color Crepe de Chine Dresses that are marked at less than half price.

In Tailor-made Suits—

At $22.50, worth $30

Walking Suits of fine sibeline and tweed; prettily trimmed; three-quarter length blouse coats; satin rhadame linings. Skirts tailor-finished.

Second floor, Broadway.

At $67.50, worth up to $112

Single Costumes of the dressy sort, mostly of voiles in various colors; silk-lined.

At $85, worth up to $125

Elegant Dresses of velvet and broadcloth. Some Princess styles; silk-lined, and with pretty touches of trimming.

At $15, worth $18 to $22.50

A large assortment of Walking Suits of cheviots and tweeds, with various styles of coats; gored skirts; correctly tailored.

It's Just Like Cutting Prices On the Choicest Silks We Have

Here on our Second Floor is a broad ample Silk Store, just newly stocked by picking the choicest and most wanted silks from an importer's million-dollar stock. Here are the staple plain white and plain black silks in all sorts of weaves; and a multitude of sorts of Fancy Silks, in neat as well as elaborate effects.

And yet, spic-span-new as they are, choice and carefully selected, and ample in variety to meet every wish—

There is a saving of 15c to 75c on every yard!

The vast purchases assure the same broad selection today, as was here when the sale started; but you should be prompt now, for the daily selling is very large indeed.

Here is the price story:

Black Taffetas

At 55c, worth 65c—19 in. wide; heavy quality, guaranteed.

At 70c, worth 85c—21 in. wide; also guaranteed.

At 75c, worth 95c—27 in. wide; very unusual value; guarantee woven on selvage.

At 95c, worth $1.25—One yard wide; bright and durable; guaranteed.

At $1, worth $1.35—36 in. wide; extra heavy and serviceable.

White Taffetas

At 50c, worth 65c—19 in. wide; bright and strong.

At 55c, worth 75c—19 in. wide; white, ivory and cream.

At 65c, worth 80c—19 in. wide; strong and durable.

Satin Liberty

At 50c, worth 65c—White, and light and dark colors.

At 65c, worth 90c—21 in. wide; a splendid quality for waists.

Black Peau de Soie.

At 70c, worth 85c—19 in. wide; good weight and finish.

At 85c, worth $1.10—24 in. wide; soft and mellow. An excellent offering.

At 95c, worth $1.10—21 in. wide.

At $1.10, worth $1.35—23 in. wide; double-faced; soft and splendid shade of black.

At $1.20, worth $1.50—21 in. wide; deep black. Another quality, 23 in. wide. Heavy, yet soft and pliable.

At $1.50, worth $2—36 in. wide; extra weight and quality.

At $1.75, worth $2.50—One yard wide. Superior quality—splendid for coats and gowns; can be cut to avoid seams on account of width.

Glace Peau de Soie

At 55c, worth 75c—Changeable; made on black warp crossed with blue, green and cardinal.

Louisines

At 65c, worth 85c—Plain Louisines in white and choice light colorings.

At 75c, worth $1—Black-and-white checked Louisines in various checks; also brown and white.

Brocaded Silks

At 55c, worth $1—About forty small, medium and large designs for dress or lining purposes.

At 75c, worth $1—Steel gray Brocades in neat patterns.

At 85c, worth $1.50—Rich All-black l'Aiglon Brocades, imported; heavy quality.

At $1, worth $1.50—Satin Brocades in fine quality; white and ivory; wide variety of designs.

Colored Taffetas

At 50c, worth 65c—19-inch Colored Taffetas in light and dark colors.

At 55c, worth 75c—Fine Colored Taffetas in fifty newest light and dark shades.

At 55c, worth 75c—Twenty combinations in Glace Taffetas.

White Satin Duchesse

At 75c, worth $1—White, ivory and cream; splendid quality, 19 in. wide.

At 85c, worth $1.10—Better grade, also in white, ivory and cream; 20 in. wide.

At $1, worth $1.25—In white, ivory, cream and light colors; superior quality.

At $1.20, worth $1.50—Extra heavy, 27 in. wide.

Black Satin Duchesse

At 55c, worth 75c—24 in. wide; good for linings.

At 65c, worth 80c—27 in. wide.

At 80c, worth $1—21 in. wide, heavy grade.

Fancy Silks

At 50c, worth 75c—Black-and-white Plaid Taffetas.

At 50c, worth 75c—White and Colored Corded Taffetas, in various styles.

At 60c, worth 85c—Jasper Corded Taffetas; gun-metal grounds with white stripes.

At 65c, worth $1—27 in. Jasper Striped Taffetas, with openwork stripes.

At 65c, worth 85c—Checked Taffetas, in small checks.

At 75c, worth 90c—White Satin Broche; all white with neat dots and figures; 23 in.

At 75c, worth $1—27-in. navy blue-and-white checked Taffetas.

At 75c, worth $1.25—Black-and-white Satin Pekin stripes.

At 75c, worth $1.50—Rich black satin-striped Pekin Moire.

At 95c, worth $1.25—Neat glace ground seeded Taffetas.

At $1, worth $1.35—All-black Armure Faconne, in twenty neat designs; 24 in. wide.

Armures

At 85c, worth $1—Black Royal Armure, for mourning wear.

At $1, worth $1.25—Better quality, very durable.

Peau de Cygne

At 65c, worth 85c—White, ivory and cream Peau de Cygne, for all dress uses.

At 75c, worth $1—In plain white and evening shades.

At 85c, worth $1—27-in. Peau de Cygne, in all-black; an excellent grade.

At $1, worth $1.25—21 in., superior quality.

Gros-Grain

At 70c, worth 90c—Black Gros-grain, 23 in. Second floor.

Women's Walking Hats
Pleasantly Under-Price

Two sources, from which these Women's stylish Ready-to-Wear, or Walking Hats, come. A manufacturer let us have his sample line at a great concession; to which we added some pretty styles from our own stock.

In shapes and colors, these hats are the newest and most attractive of the season's styles. Some of them are for women; others for girls and children. They are trimmed with silk, velvet, ribbon, quills, wings and pompons, in varied and effective styles.

And new prices save *a third to half* on values:

50c to $3 Each

Worth 75c to $6

There is also a splendid assortment of Walking Hats, trimmed in our own workrooms, of which no two are alike in style; at $3 to $8.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Silk Petticoats
Smartly Reduced

Handsomely made of taffeta, in plain or changeable colors. Four styles—deep plaited ruffle, with ruche or gathered ruffles in different effects.

Rich, fine quality of silk; styles that women of taste will like; all perfectly new, and now priced thus:

$8 each, from $10

$10 each, from $12

Also an attractive group of

White Petticoats

at scarcely more than half price. Cambric, with deep flounce, trimmed with seven rows of Valenciennes lace and lace edging.

At $3.50 each, from $6.50

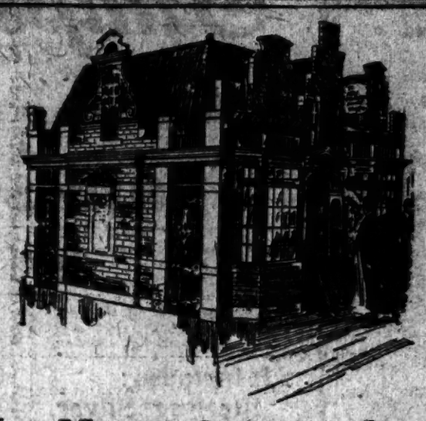
Second floor, Tenth street.

Ribbon Remnants
Less Than Half Prices

Another round-up of the short ends of Fancy and Plain Ribbons from a busy week's selling. Too many varieties to even hint at; lengths are 1 to 2 yards, and new markings represent

Less Than Half Original Prices

Second floor, Tenth street.



Ye New Amsterdam Booke Shoppe

This quaint little book-shop has been built right in the heart of our Book Store, as a home for the fine and rare editions, for which WANAMAKER'S has become famous among all well-informed bibliophiles.

Our bookman makes long searches abroad, in seeking editions of unusual interest and value. Then he takes his rare finds to such notable binders as Zaehnsdorf, Riviere, Morrell, Orrock and others, and has them put in worthy dress, as such permanent treasures deserve.

Then he also selects recent works of American publishers, and sends them to the best American binders; and when this superb and distinguished collection gets together you'll agree that it deserves a quiet little store of its own, where booklovers can browse quietly among them, and enjoy them, away from the rush and hurry of America's greatest book-store—particularly during holiday times.

It is not feasible to append a list at this time; sufficient to invite you to visit the new little book-shop and see what rare holiday gifts for real booklovers are here.

Book Store, Ninth street.

The Successful Thanksgiving Feast
Needs a Well-Equipped Kitchen

The Thanksgiving Dinner is usually an undertaking that puts the household resources to the test. And every housekeeper knows that, though the number of silver forks and dining-room chairs be enough to go round, it matters not if the turkey comes out ill-cooked, or the mince pie has lost its savor.

The moral is: Begin at the essential end—the Dinner. And to have this the success it should be, every needed cooking utensil, every kitchen help, must be present and ready for duty.

The WANAMAKER Housewares Stock offers the readiest aid if you have kitchen things to get. A splendid assortment of thoroughly reliable articles priced in a fair way.

Run your eye over this list—it will no doubt prove suggestive and helpful:

The Universal Food Chopper

Chops all sorts of raw or cooked meat, fruits and vegetables into clean-cut, uniform pieces of any desired size. Does away with the chopping-bowl and knife, and is self-cleaning. Furnished with three cutters—coarse, medium and fine. All parts tinned and interchangeable. 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50. Hotel sizes, $2, $2.50 and $6 each.

Kitchen Utensils

Double Roasting Pans of Russia iron, 95c to $1.90.
Dripping Pans, of Russia iron, 55c to $1.
Biscuit Pans, of Russia iron, 35c and 45c.
Heavy tin Colanders, 35c to $1.
Chinese Strainers, 80c to $2.25.
Puree Sieves, $1 to $1.35.
Graters, 6c to 60c.
Pot Strainers, 55c to 65c.
Gravy Strainers, 18c to 35c.
Pudding Moulds, with tubes, 45c to $1.10.
Oval Rice Moulds, 95c to $1.35.
Graduate Measures, 12c and 15c.
Flour Dredgers, 5c and 30c.
Apple Corers, 10c. Egg Beaters, 6c to 15c.
Flour Sifters, 10c to 25c.
Jelly Moulds, 25c to $2.10.
Individual Ice-cream Moulds, 55c and $1.
Basting Spoons, 8c to 11c.
Potato Ricers, 25c. Croquette Moulds, 12c.
Tin Pie Plates, 8c to 10c.
Layer Cake Pans, 6c to 10c.
Tin Bread Pans, 17c to 30c.
Oyster Broilers, 25c to 65c.
Salad Washers, 50c to 70c.
Wire Meat Rests, 12c to 35c.
Wire Frying Baskets, 25c to $1.20.
Potato Mashers, 5c to 20c.
Icing Tubes, 8c and 10c.
Felt Jelly Bags, 75c to $1.35.
Pastry Boards, 30c to 48c.
Meat Boards, 35c to 65c.
Chopping Bowls, 8c to 50c.
Rolling Pins, 5c to 40c.
Wooden Spoons, 3c to 16c.
Butter Pats, 10c to 70c pair.
Butter Prints, 10c to 50c.
Salad Sets, 30c to $1.50.
Potato Slicers, 15c to 50c.

Kitchen Utensils

Pastry Tables, marble top, $9.
Corkscrews, 5c to $4.50.
Can Openers, 3c to 45c.
Potato Scoops, 15c and 20c.
Meat Skewers, 20c and 40c set.
Larding Needles, 8c. Scales, $1 to $3.50
Champagne Nippers, 45c to $1.
Vegetable Slicers, $1.25.
Almond Graters, 90c.
Nut Crackers, 18c and 25c.
Nut Picks, set of six, 10c to 25c.

Kitchen Cutlery

French Cooks' Knives, 35c to $1.25.
Butcher Knives, 25c to 90c.
Beef Slicers, $1.25 to $1.70.
Bread Knives, 18c to 50c.
Cooks' Forks, 10c to 75c.
Steels, 25c to $1.50. Cleavers, 25c to $1.50
Meat Saws, 15c to $1.25.
Paring Knives, 5c to 35c.
Chopping Knives, 10c to 45c.

Nickel Ware

Pepper Mills, 50c to $1.50.
Pudding Dishes, $1.75 to $6.
Russian Coffee Machines, $2.75 to $6.
French Coffee Machines, $3.50 to $7.50.
American Coffee Machines, $5.75 to $9.50.
Nickel Serving Trays, 75c to $3.75.
Crumb Trays and Scrapers, 20c to $1.50.

Agate Ware

Coffee Pots, 50c to $1.30.
Tea Kettles, 65c to $1.65.
Colanders, 40c to 65c.
Dish Pans, 65c to $1.70.
Saucepans, 35c to $1.05.
Cooking Pots, 30c to $1.85.
Lipped Saucepans, 12c to 38c.
Fish Kettles, $1.85 to $2.90.
Preserving Kettles, 40c to $1.35.
Pudding Pans, 16c to 40c.
Pie Plates, 14c to 30c. Ladles, 14c to 20c.
Roasting Pans, 52c to 95c.
Rice Boilers, 75c to $3.50.
Basting Spoons, 10c to 18c.
Frying Pans, $1.95 to $2.45. Basement.

Embroidered Handkerchiefs
Just a Little Windfall

Anxious to interest us, a manufacturer made us special prices on a particularly good selection of Women's Handkerchiefs; most of which are embroidered and hemstitched in precisely the most desirable styles of the period.

The handkerchiefs are all fresh and in perfect condition; and savings range from a third to one-half.

These groups:

At 12½c each; worth 20c and 25c

Sheer linen Handkerchiefs; hemstitched and embroidered in twenty different styles.

At 25c each; worth 40c and 50c

Fine sheer linen, embroidered, hemstitched or with scalloped edges. Over a hundred most attractive styles. Broadway.

Some Fine Suits for Boys
Under-Price

Two groups that mothers will appreciate, because they bear lightly on father's pocket-book, and yet will fit out the boys handsomely, either in double-breasted or Norfolk jacket suits.

It is a comfort to save money on suits that are above criticism in matters of style, quality and workmanship, as are these:

$5 NORFOLK JACKET SUITS at $3.75

Every boy likes his Norfolk jacket suit, so does his mother. These are made of attractive fancy cheviots; in sizes for 8 to 15 years. Excellent $5 value for $3.75 a suit.

$4.75 DOUBLE-BREASTED SUITS, $3.75

Made of all-wool fancy or plain blue cheviot; in sizes for 8 to 15 years. A dollar's saving on every suit. $3.75.

We have also another lot of the Boys' Knee Trousers, made of remnants of fabrics, in plain colors and fancy styles; sizes for 4 to 16 years; at 50 Cents Each.

Second floor, Ninth street.

REMEMBER that the Frederick Doll Piano costs only $185, and that you need only pay $10 down, the balance at the rate of $8 a month. And don't forget that we always have trouble in getting enough of these popular pianos as it comes toward Christmas time. Of course, you can get something else; but at or near its price, there is nothing that approaches in excellence the Frederick Doll Piano at $185.

Women's Knit Underwear
A Complete Collection

Hard to think of any particular sort of Women's Knit Underwear that you can't find in this stock. We've made it as complete as we know how; with due attention to variations in materials, in styles, and in weights.

Each garment is made with especial care for finish, correct proportion, and consequent comfort. And we're pointedly proud of the consistent moderation in prices.

The following list is rather illustrative than comprehensive:

Ribbed, Medium Weight

VESTS—Cotton, 25c and 50c.
Merino, 75c and $1.
Wool, $1.25.
Silk-and-cotton, $1 and $1.25.
Silk-and-merino, $1.50 and $2.
Silk, $1.50, $2 and $2.50.

DRAWERS—Cotton, 25c and 50c.
Merino, 75c and $1.
Silk-and-cotton, $1 and $2.50.
Silk-and-merino, $1.50.
Silk, $2.25.

Ribbed, Heavy Weight

VESTS—Cotton, 50c. Wool, $1.75.
Merino, 75c, $1 and $1.50.
Silk-and-merino, $1.50.
Silk, $2, $4 and $6.

DRAWERS—Cotton, 50c.
Merino, 75c, $1 and $1.50.
Silk-and-merino, $1.50.
Silk, $3 and $6.25.

Plain, Medium Weight

VESTS and DRAWERS—
Cotton, 50c. Merino, 75c, $1, $1.25.

Plain, Heavy Weight

VESTS and DRAWERS—
Cotton, 50c. Wool, $1.50.
Merino, 75c, $1 and $1.25.

Combination Suits

MEDIUM or HEAVY WEIGHT—
Cotton, 50c, $1. Merino, $1 to $3.50.
Silk-and-cotton, $2 and $3.50.
Silk-and-wool, $4. Silk, $5 to $12.

Broadway.

Embroidered Crepe Waistings at 50c

These soft Crepe Waistings are daintily embroidered with polka-dots, and sell regularly at 75c a yard. We got a bargain, and so do you. And there are few women who will not have use for a pattern or two of these warm, serviceable stuffs.

The crepe is all-wool, and the dots are embroidered in mercerized cotton, that looks like silk. The colorings include cream, light blue, cardinal, gray, tan and royal blue, embroidered in either white or green-and-white dots; and cadet blue with white, self-colored and white, black, old rose and white dots; and reseda with white, self-colored and white, and black and white dots.

At 50c a yard, instead of 75c.

Fourth avenue.

The Sparkle of Cut Glass

Adds brilliance and richness to the setting of the dinner-table. But much depends on the Cut Glass you choose. Lustre that dims, cuttings that lack beauty, are a poor investment. Avoid them.

WANAMAKER Cut Glass is noted for all the qualities that make the perfect ware. Blanks are the purest, best crystal; designs are choice; the cutting gives evidence of the most expert workmanship—glass that is a joy forever. And price-comparisons are invariably in favor of WANAMAKER'S.

Olive Dishes, 35c, $1.50, $1.75, $2.50, $3 and $4.50.
Celery Trays, $3, $3.50, $5, $6, $8.
Water Carafes, $3, $5, $6, $7, $7.50.
Nappies, $3.50, $4.50, $6, $7, $8.
Bowls, $5, $6, $6.50, $10, $12.
Fruit Bowls, fancy shape, $6.50, $8.50, $10, $15, $18, $20.
Sugar and Cream Sets, $3.50, $4, $5, $6.50, $7.50, $8.
Water Jugs, $6, $8.50, $10, $12, $15, $20.
Claret Jugs, $9, $15, $20.
Flower Vases, $1.50, $2.25, $4.50, $5, $6, $7.50.
Cheese Dishes, $8, $10.50, $20.
Ice-cream Trays, $9, $12.50, $18, $22.50.
Punch Bowls, without foot, $27.50, $30, $45, $50.
Punch Bowls, with foot, $40, $50, $60, $70, $75.
Candelabra, 3 lights, $20; 4 lights, $25; 5 lights, $30.
Candlesticks, $3.50 and $4.50. Basement.

Bulbs For Autumn Planting

Now's the time, before the frost gets into the ground, to plant these bulbs, if you want an early crop of the pretty crocuses, hyacinths, and so on.

These bulbs are all carefully selected, and with proper treatment, should produce good results:

Hyacinths, single and double, all colors, 3c each, 30c a dozen.
Roman Hyacinths, 4c each, 35c a dozen.
Tulips, mixed, single, 10c a dozen.
Tulips, extra selected, single, separate colors, 3c each, 35c a dozen.
Tulips, mixed, double, 15c a dozen.
Narcissus, white, 3c each, 25c a dozen.
Narcissus, double yellow, 3c each, 35c doz.
Oxalis, pink and yellow, 10c a dozen.
Freesia, 10c a dozen.
Crocus, all colors, 10c a dozen.
Chinese Lilies, extra selected, 10c each, 3 for 25c.
Huguenot Plant Food, 25c a package. The best plant fertilizer, whether grown in the house or garden; odorless and nourishing.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

CUBAN RECIPROCITY PRESIDENT'S PLEA

Text of Message from Chief Executive to Congress.

HE URGES SPEEDY ACTION

Recommendations Greeted with Applause in House and Senate—Opponents of Legislation Make Little Headway.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The President's message was read in both Houses to-day and was given close attention. It is devoted exclusively to the Cuban reciprocity treaty and the reasons for calling the Congress in extraordinary session are briefly and concisely set forth. The speedy enactment of legislation required to give the treaty effect is earnestly urged. The full text of the message is as follows:

TEXT OF THE MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have convened the Congress that it may consider the legislation necessary to put into operation the commercial treaty with Cuba, which was ratified by the Senate at its last session, and subsequently by the Cuban Government. I deem such legislation demanded, not only by our interest, but by our honor. We cannot with propriety abandon the course upon which we have so wisely embarked. When the acceptance of the Platt amendment was required from Cuba by the action of the Congress of the United States, this Government thereby definitely committed itself to the policy of treating Cuba as occupying a unique position as regards this country. It was provided that when the island became a free and independent republic she should stand in such close relations with us as in certain respects to come within our system of international policy, and it necessarily followed that she must also to a certain degree become included within the lines of our economic policy. Situated as Cuba is, it would not be possible for this country to permit the strategic abuse of the island by any foreign military power. It is for this reason that certain limitations have been imposed upon her financial policy, and that naval stations have been conceded by her to the United States. The negotiations as to the details of these naval stations are on the eve of completion. They are so situated as to prevent any idea that there is the intention ever to use them against Cuba or otherwise than for the protection of Cuba from the assaults of foreign foes, and for the better safeguarding of American interests in the waters south of us.

These interests have been largely increased by the consequences of the war with Spain, and will be still further increased by the building of the Isthmian Canal. They are both military and economic. The granting to us by Cuba of the naval stations above alluded to is of the utmost importance from a military standpoint, and is proof of the good faith with which Cuba is treating us. Cuba has made great progress since her independence was established. She has advanced steadily in every way. She already stands high among her sister republics of the new world. She is loyally observing her obligations to us, and she is entitled to like treatment by us.

The treaty submitted to you for approval secures to the United States economic advantages as great as those given to Cuba. Not an American interest is sacrificed. By the treaty a large Cuban market is secured to our producers. It is a market which lies at our doors, which is already large, which is capable of great expansion, and which is especially important to the development of our export trade. It would be indeed short-sighted for us to refuse to take advantage of such an opportunity, and to force Cuba into making arrangements with other countries to our disadvantage.

This reciprocity treaty stands by itself. It is demanded on considerations of broad National policy as well as by our economic interest. It will do harm to no industry. It will benefit many industries. It is in the interest of our people as a whole, both because of its importance from the broad standpoint of international policy, and because economically it intimately concerns us to develop and secure the rich Cuban market for our farmers, artisans, merchants, and manufacturers. Finally, it is desirable as a guarantee of the good faith of our Nation toward her young sister republic to the south, whose welfare must ever be closely bound with ours. We gave her liberty. We are knit to her by the memories of the blood and the courage of our soldiers, who fought for her in war; by the memories of the wisdom and integrity of our administrators who served her in peace, and who started her so well on the difficult path of self-government. We must help her onward and upward, and in helping her we shall help ourselves.

The foregoing considerations caused the negotiation of the treaty with Cuba and its ratification by the Senate. They now with equal force support the legislation by the Congress, which by the terms of the treaty is necessary to render it operative. A failure to enact such legislation would come perilously near a repudiation of the pledged faith of the Nation.

I transmit herewith the treaty, as amended by the Senate and ratified by the Cuban Government.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

White House, Nov. 10, 1903.

RECEIVED WITH APPLAUSE.

The approval of the message was exhibited in very general applause from the Republicans of the House and in the Senate, where such demonstrations are unusual. It received commendation from the Republicans who gathered in small groups following the adjournment.

The effect in the House of the publication of the message has been to reduce the number of Republicans who have heretofore exhibited a disposition to oppose legislation, and the indications now are that when the roll is called in the passage of a bill to carry the treaty into effect there will be very few of the majority party who will record themselves in the negative.

Representatives of the American Protective Tariff League are present to create sentiment against the treaty, but they are making no progress in their missionary work.

The expectation is that the Speaker will announce the Ways and Means Committee within a few days and that the reciprocity bill will be immediately taken up and brought into the House by that committee. The leaders have been in consultation over the text of the measure, the desire being to put it into such form as will insure the approval of the Republicans at both ends of the Capitol. No time will be lost in the House when the measure comes before that body. There will be a reasonable time for debate and it is probable the minority will be given opportunity for offering substantial amendment in order that they may make a record that will represent their feeling toward the measure. But there will not be protracted debate, the present purpose being to limit the time to two days, but this may be reduced to one day. It is held that the reciprocity question with Cuba was fully discussed in the last Congress, that the matter is fully understood in all its bearings, and that the protracted debate is not necessary.

In the Senate the message was sent to the Committee on Foreign Relations, which will meet to-morrow and take steps for preparing to enter upon consideration of the Reciprocity measure which will come from the House perhaps the latter part of the coming week. There is only one vacancy on this committee, and that is on the Democratic side. The consideration of the matter therefore may be proceeded with before the committee is reorganized without in any manner interfering with the rights of the minority or violating the courtesies that obtain.

There has been much talk about the attitude of the Michigan representatives in regard to the proposed reciprocity bill, and statements have been made to the effect that those gentlemen, supported by a few other Republican Representatives from the Northwest, would array themselves against the measure. While the Michigan delegation, consisting of eleven Republicans and one Democrat, is divided, the expectation is that before the vote is taken in the House the eleven Republicans, with perhaps a single exception, will support the bill. On a full vote in the House it would require a defection of fifteen Republicans to defeat the bill, assuming that the entire Democratic strength would be cast against it.

WHAT THE TREATY PROVIDES.

Reduction in Tariff Rates in Favor of Cuba—Concessions to United States.

Under the Cuban reciprocity treaty, which was negotiated by Gen. Bliss and whipped into shape before presentation to Congress by various conferences at the White House and the Capitol, the Republic of Cuba is to be favored by a reduction of 25 per cent. in all tariff schedules, and in return imports from the United States are to enjoy liberal concessions on Cuban rates.

Provision is made for reductions of as much as 40 per cent. in some cases; in others, 30 per cent., and in still others, 25 per cent. On all American-grown or American-made articles, except tobacco, imported into Cuba, and not specified in the 25, 30, and 40 per cent. classes, there is to be a uniform tariff reduction of 20 per cent.

Cuba does not agree to any reduction on tobacco grown in the United States or in the territories of any of its possessions and imported into Cuba.

The products of the United States which are to be admitted into Cuba at a reduction of 25 per cent. include pottery, salt fish, copper-made machinery, cast and wrought iron and steel and articles used in manufacturing them, glass, cotton and some cotton goods, ships and boats, and whisky and brandy.

The 30 per cent. reduction includes cutlery, shoes, plated ware, drawings, photographs, engravings, materials used in making labels and bands for tobacco, common soaps, preserved vegetables, butter, drugs, bottled beer, mineral waters, articles made of hemp and kindred fibres, musical instruments, and writing and printing papers.

The forty per cent. reduction will apply to watches, umbrellas, knit cottons, preserved fruits, perfumeries, and woolen and silk goods.

There is a specific declaration to the effect that the rates fixed for each of the two countries by the other shall be preferential of each party to the convention as against all other countries. There also is a provision against discriminating tax on the articles affected in the country of their origin.

In case either country changes its tariff rates so as to deprive the other of the advantages granted, the other country is to have the privilege of abrogating the treaty. No specific provision is made for a subsequent reduction of the Cuban duty, so as to let American goods in at lower rates, by legislation, but there is a clause under which, if this reduction should be made, the Cuban government may re-open negotiations to secure a modification of the treaty. It provides for such a change only in case the Cuban tariff should be so reduced as to make the consequent advantage to America unreasonable from the Cuban point of view.

The treaty is to go into effect ten days after its ratification by the authorities of both countries.

The text of the treaty was made public unofficially on Dec. 19, 1902. A month later the formal announcement of amendments showed the following important addition to Article VIII. of the agreement:

"Provided, That, while this convention is in force, no sugar imported from the Republic of Cuba, and being the product of the soil or industry of the Republic of Cuba, shall be admitted into the United States at a reduction of duty greater than 20 per centum of the rates of duty thereon as provided by the Tariff act of the United States approved July 24, 1897, and no sugar, the product of any other foreign country, shall be admitted by treaty or convention into the United States while this convention is in force, at a lower rate of duty than that provided by the Tariff act of the United States approved July 24, 1897."

GEN. WOOD'S NOMINATION.

Senate Disposed to Confirm Unless Insurmountable Obstacle Appears.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The appearance of the name of Gen. Leonard Wood in the nominations sent to the Senate to-day set in motion no little discussion of the possibilities of action adverse to confirmation. It was, however, apparent from what Senators had to say about the appointment that they would not offer any opposition unless support came from outside sources.

If any of those officers of the army who were jumped over in the advancement of Gen. Wood to the grade of Major General should desire to be heard by the Committee of Military Affairs, they will be afforded abundant chance to make out a case if they can.

The general sentiment throughout the Senate is that the President's judgment should be approved, and unless there should appear some insurmountable obstacle the Senate will promptly confirm the nomination. The nominations will probably be for the most part referred to-morrow.

PHILIPPINE LAND LAW.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—A copy of the new land law for the Philippine Islands has been received at the War Department, and will be submitted to Congress through the Philippine Committees of the House and the Senate.

There has been great difficulty in organizing a land system for the islands, because of the scattered location of the arable lands, the overhanging Spanish grants, the claims of the friars, and the irregular Spanish surveys. The new law allows every citizen in the islands of the age of twenty-one to take up sixteen hectares, or about forty acres, under conditions much like those imposed by the United States homestead law.

The entryman must take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and must keep it. If in the seven years he wanders from the path of loyalty to the Government he becomes liable to the loss of his land, and some other more loyal citizen has the chance to get it.

POSTMASTER FOR ST. LOUIS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Frank Wyman to-day was nominated to be Postmaster at St. Louis. He is a brother of Surgeon Gen. Wyman of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service.

The appointment of Mr. Wyman ends a long factional fight among Missouri Republican leaders over the office. The President went outside of both factions in the selection of the Postmaster. Postmaster Baumhoff, whom Mr. Wyman succeeds, was under fire for a long period on a number of charges against his administration of the office, but many months have elapsed since the investigation of the charges by both Post Office Inspectors and Civil Service Commissioner Foulke.

Speaker Cannon Sees President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Among the early callers on the President to-day was Speaker Cannon. As usual he walked to the White House and was admitted immediately to the President's office. President Roosevelt cordially congratulated him upon his election as Speaker. The interview lasted only a few minutes. Speaker Cannon leaving the Executive offices for the Capitol, accompanied by Representative Littlefield of Maine.

Speaker Cannon's Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Speaker Cannon has reappointed Ascher C. Hinds of Maine as Clerk to the Speaker's table. He has selected L. W. Busby, correspondent of The Chicago Inter-Ocean, as private secretary to the Speaker.

New Rules Committee.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Speaker Cannon announced the appointment of the following committees:

Rules—The Speaker, Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.,) Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio,) Williams, (Dem., Miss.,) and De Armond, (Dem., Mo.)

Mileage—Reeder, (Kan.,) Jackson, (Md.,) Flack, (N. Y.,) Lewis, (Ga.,) and Butler, (Mo.)

APPOINTED BY PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

To be Consul—THOMAS J. CUMMINGS, New York, at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.

Justice United States Circuit Court for the Eighth Judicial Circuit—WILLIAM C. HOOK, Kansas.

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia—DANIEL THEW WRIGHT, Ohio.

Treasury—Collector of Customs—DAVID M. LITTLE, for the District of Salem and Beverly, Mass.

Deputy Auditor for the Treasury Department—ALOYSIUS E. BOWLING, Maryland.

Passed Assistant Surgeon in the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service—Assistant Surgeon MATTHEW K. GUYN, Maryland.

All of the above nominations are original appointments. In addition many recess appointments were sent to the Senate. These include foreign Ministers, Consuls, judicial officers, army and navy promotions, and in fact officials in every department of the Government, who were appointed since Congress adjourned last Spring.

To be Postmasters:

CONNECTICUT—James R. Meigs, Madison; John A. Ayer, Saybrook; Bilious C. Hall, Union City.

NEW YORK—William Hopkins, As Sable Forks; John S. Burr, Charlotte; James Freeman, Mumford; Frank E. Gaylord, North Collins; Silas C. Cartwright, Roxbury; James M. Regan, Tarrytown; R. C. Holcomb, Portville; Lucius R. Doty, Catskill.

M'CLELLAN GETS HIS OLD COMMITTEE PLACE

Will Lead Democrats in Cuban Reciprocity Fight.

New York Delegation Will Urge That New Yorker Be Appointed to Succeed Col. McClellan When He Resigns.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—George B. McClellan will go on the Ways and Means Committee, and the part which he takes in the Cuban reciprocity fight among the Democrats will have all the prestige and influence which comes with that post. He will be in the same position he was in when he led the fight in the Fifty-seventh Congress, with the added prestige resulting from his election as Mayor of New York. Mr. Williams of Mississippi, the Democratic leader, has recommended the appointment to Speaker Cannon, and there is no doubt that the Speaker will comply.

When the attention of Mr. Williams was called to-day to a statement to the effect that he was going to keep McClellan off the Ways and Means Committee, and that the New York delegation was up in arms over the affront, he said it was news to him. He had never had any idea, he said, of Col. McClellan's being removed from the Committee on Ways and Means without his own consent and initiative.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Williams added, Col. McClellan's name, among others, was handed by him to the Speaker as one of those recommended for the committee, and this was done as soon as Mr. Williams found that Col. McClellan was not going to resign his place on the committee. He and Col. McClellan are personally on the pleasantest terms.

Some days ago before Congress convened Mr. Williams told his acquaintances that he did not know what McClellan was going to do, but that he could go back on the Ways and Means if he wanted to, so far as Williams's influence went.

The New York delegation is much interested in the Ways and Means Committee. When Col. McClellan retires, which will not be before the December recess, Mr. Williams will recommend the appointment of Champ Clark, and this will leave only one New Yorker on the committee, Sereno E. Payne, a Republican.

There is, however, a strong probability that Mr. Cannon will accede to the request of Mr. Williams for an increase in the Democratic representation on the committees, at least on the more important ones. This will give Mr. Williams another vacancy. It is also rumored that Mr. Richardson of Tennessee will retire from the committee, as he already has from the minority leadership. He has expressed himself as desirous to devote as much as possible of his time to his Masonic duties and to play no further part in Congress than that of a man who is looking after his constituents.

New York will make a united effort to secure one of these places, if they are created, and will rest its claim on the Empire State's right to be represented on the minority as well as the majority of the committee most important to the business interests of the country. The only names which have been suggested are those of Townsend Scudder and William R. Hearst. Scudder served in the Fifty-sixth Congress, but not in the Fifty-seventh. Hearst is an entirely new man, but the crop of New Yorkers of Ways and Means size is small, and Mr. Cannon and Mr. Williams may be asked to disregard the rule that new men shall not go on this committee. It has at times been broken, as, for example, in the case of William J. Bryan, who went on that committee when he first entered Congress.

One thing which somewhat complicates the situation is that Mr. Williams, who desires that the tariff shall be the issue between the parties, is said to be determined that pronounced tariff reform men shall go on guard all along the line. Scudder's orthodoxy on this point is said by those who favor other candidates to be open to suspicion; still at the present time Scudder is the likeliest man.

On the other hand, Mr. Williams's determination on the tariff question may make still another vacancy in the Ways and Means Committee. Out of the small Democratic membership—only six, as against eleven Republicans—two are protectionists, who vote with the Republicans on many important questions. They are Robertson of Louisiana and Cooper of Texas. Cooper is a protectionist so far as sugar, rice, and some other products are concerned. It is rumored that Mr. Williams will name another man in place of at least one of these, and that the other will be a tariff reformer. Some of his recommendations have been made, but it is not believed that all have been, and the New Yorkers think they may have a chance here.

Speaker Cannon, of course, can veto any of Williams's recommendations, but the general understanding is that he will not exercise this power in any important instance, and probably not at all.

PETITIONS AGAINST SMOOT.

Would Require Half a Dozen Men to Carry Them to Senate Chamber.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—It is not likely that there will be anything done in the controversy over Senator Smoot of Utah in the called session. The Senate Committee on Elections will not take any action until the vacancies on the committee have been filled, and then there will be a considerable interval before the case is put under headway by the introduction in the Senate of the petitions and remonstrances in regard to the allowing of Smoot to retain his seat.

The committee has received notice from the law firm of Dudley & Michener of this city that the plaintiffs in the matter, who are supposed to be in great part the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and various religious organizations who are interested in suppressing polygamy, have retained them as counsel to represent them before the committee.

It is understood that the principal counsel for the Utah religious organizations that have taken up the fight is a Rev. W. A. Paden, who is on the way to Washington armed with the data bearing on the question whether Mr. Smoot has one or more wives and has taken an oath which places his loyalty to the Mormon Church before his allegiance to the United States.

It is also said that Senator Smoot has engaged a noted Western lawyer to defend him before the committee, but the Committee on Elections has not yet received notice of the selection and does not know the lawyer's name.

The bulk of the petitions that have been sent to the Elections Committee from all parts of the country suggests the excitement that arose over the Brigham H. Roberts case four years ago. It will take several days for Senator Burrows, the Chairman of the committee, to introduce the petitions and remonstrances in the Senate. As a physical proposition it would take half a dozen Senators to carry the documents to the Senate Chamber.

A member of the Elections Committee said to-day that the judgment of a majority of the committee was against taking up the case in the special session, and it would be well on in the regular session before the case got under headway, if it was decided to go into it at all.

BILLS IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—There were 819 bills introduced in the House yesterday, of which 115 were public bills and the balance measures for the benefit of private individuals. The bills introduced to-day include the following:

By Mr. JONES, (Washington)—Increasing the duties 10 per cent. ad valorem on imports brought to the United States in foreign ships.

By Mr. CRUMPACKER, (Ind.)—Providing a Commission to investigate State election laws.

By Mr. RIXEY, (Va.)—Resolution authorising the Secretary of the Navy to consolidate such bureaus in his department as he may deem best.

By Mr. LOVERING, (Mass.)—Providing a retired list in the Life Saving Service, and a joint resolution for a constitutional amendment giving Congress power to regulate the hours of labor.

By Mr. WATSON, (Ind.)—Prescribing an age limit and an educational test to the immigration laws.

By Mr. ESCH, (Wis.)—Providing for submarine mining for coast defense and for a field artillery corps.

By Mr. ADAMS, (Penn.)—To reorganise the Consular Service.

Pansy Corsets.

Our $5.00 model is undoubtedly the best hand-made French Corset on the market for the price.

It is made of plain white Coutille, lace trimmed, and carefully finished throughout.

Other models in Pansy Corsets, including that laced in front, at $6.50 to $28.

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d Street.

LITTAUER GLOVE CASE

Attorney General Knox Refuses to Reopen It.

Mr. Littauer May Ask for a Congressional Investigation—Mr. Milburn's Plea for Congressman.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Representative Littauer of New York to-day renewed his request of President Roosevelt for a reopening of his glove contract case in the Department of Justice. The Attorney General has not seen his way clear to reopen the case in the way Mr. Littauer and his attorney, John G. Milburn of Buffalo, desire.

It is understood to be Mr. Littauer's intention, in the event of his failure to induce the President to reopen his case, to appeal to Congress for an investigation. It is intimated that he may exercise his right to discuss the case on the floor of the House.

Attorney General Knox to-day made public recent correspondence which passed between himself and Rogers, Locke & Milburn, counsel for Representative Littauer, relative to the reopening of the matter of the latter's alleged connection with the contract awarded to E. R. Lyon for furnishing the army 30,000 pairs of gauntlet gloves. In the course of his letter, dated Oct. 31, 1903, Mr. Milburn states:

"The accusations against Mr. Littauer, which were investigated by the War Department, were to the effect that, being a member of the firm of Littauer Brothers, manufacturers of gloves, he had violated the statute prohibiting, under civil and criminal penalties, a member of Congress from directly or indirectly contracting with the Government. Though the firm of Littauer Brothers has for many years sold its gloves to individuals and concerns having contracts with the Government, as it might lawfully do, the Judge Advocate General states in his report that there was no evidence of any violation of law in connection with those transactions excepting in a single instance, which is the contract of E. R. Lyon with the Government of Dec. 7, 1898, for the furnishing of 30,000 pairs of muskrat gauntlets.

"Thus the sole issue is as to whether that transaction was a violation of the statute on the part of Mr Littauer. I may add that the issue is not complicated by any loss to the Government, as the Secretary of War distinctly states that the Lyon contracts were made in compliance with the law, upon public advertisement, on awards to the lowest responsible bidder; that the prices were reasonable; that the Government got full value for its money; that the inspection was rigid, and that the requirements of the specifications were complied with.

"I have advised Mr. Littauer throughout, after a careful study of the whole situation, and I insist strenuously and without a particle of doubt in my own mind that that transaction was not a violation of either the letter or spirit of the statute on his part. It did not bring Littauer Brothers into any relation whatsoever with Lyon's contract with the Government. That contract was not obtained for them or at their solicitation. They obtained no right or interest in it, and subjected themselves to no liability with regard to it.

"Mr. Littauer has not invoked and does not invoke the statute of limitations, and would certainly waive it if he had the privilege.

"It does seem to me to be a reasonable request that the question as to whether the transaction was a violation of the statute should be determined, so that the accusation, which I believe to be utterly unfounded and unjust, may be disposed of by a direct, formal and considered finding. Any other course entirely deprives Mr. Littauer of such a disposition of it, as there is no other forum to which he can appeal, and leaves him with it hanging over him in a form that subjects him to unjust suspicion, criticism and aspersion."

In the course of his reply, declining to reopen the case, the Attorney General says:

"In his letter to me requesting my opinion the Secretary of War transmitted certain testimony and data relating to the principal transactions between Littauer Brothers and Lyon, the contractor, 'for such further action as I might deem proper.' No further action could have been taken by this department in the premises unless the data transmitted disclosed a case for criminal prosecution, under Section 3,739 of the revised statutes. In examining the record we were met at the threshold with the fact that the transactions under consideration were closed more than four years ago, which fact would operate as a bar to any prosecution, even if the statute had been violated. As every one familiar with judicial procedure knows, when it appears on the face that prosecution for an alleged violation of law is barred by limitation, the question whether there has in fact been a breach of law is never gone into. It would be vain to do so.

"I must therefore, in harmony with the uniform practice of this office, decline to re-open the case as you request, since to do so would be to enter upon an inquiry in which, no matter what might be my conclusion upon the facts, I would have no official duty to perform—a vain, extraordinary proceeding, without reason or precedent to support it.

"I may add in conclusion that I am unable to see how Mr. Littauer can feel aggrieved by my action, as I have already said as plainly as I know how, and I now repeat, that I have not passed upon or even considered, directly or indirectly, the question whether he was interested, in the sense contemplated by the statute, in Lyon's contract with the Government. If fact if I had done so, I would, as already pointed out, have gone beyond my duty in the premises.

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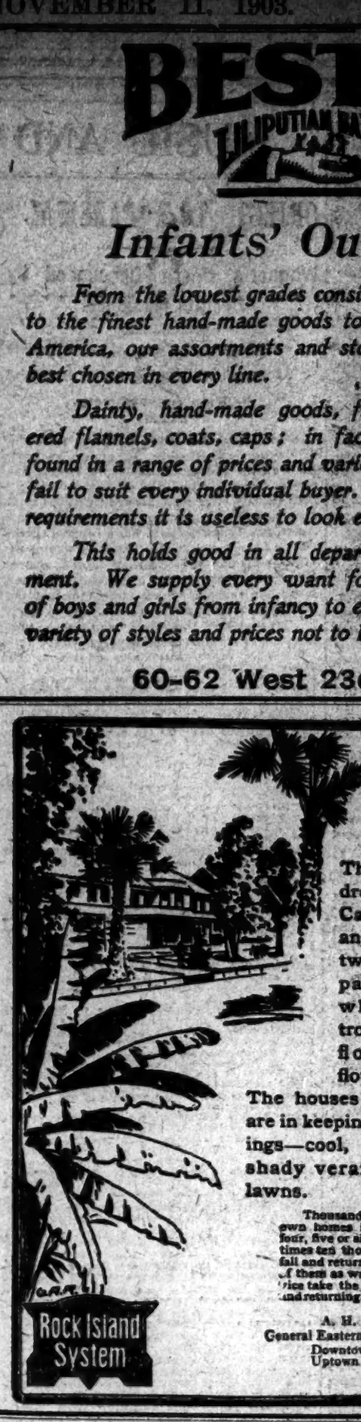
Dainty, hand-made goods, fine bassinettes, embroidered flannels, coats, caps; in fact, every requisite can be found in a range of prices and variety of choice that cannot fail to suit every individual buyer. If we cannot fill your requirements it is useless to look elsewhere.

This holds good in all departments of our establishment. We supply every want for the complete outfitting of boys and girls from infancy to eighteen years of age, in a variety of styles and prices not to be found elsewhere.

60-62 West 23d Street.



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Blue letters and decoration.
Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Barley, Beans, Peas, Currants, Farina, Raisins, Oatmeal, Sago, Tapioca, 19c ea

Spice Jars
to match
Cloves, Cinnamon, Ginger, Allspice, Nutmeg, Pepper, 5c ea

Oil and Vinegar Bottles
to match, 25c ea

Fancy Beer Steins
Assorted mottoes and decorations, ½ litre size, fancy top, 39c

Family Scales
White enameled dial, weighs 24 lbs. by ounces, 98c

Oak Step Ladder Chairs 79c

Gas Heaters, 1.25

Tubing, mohair covered, per ft., 3c

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To wear—we make them fit.

JACKETS, which fit without a fitting,
10.00 up.
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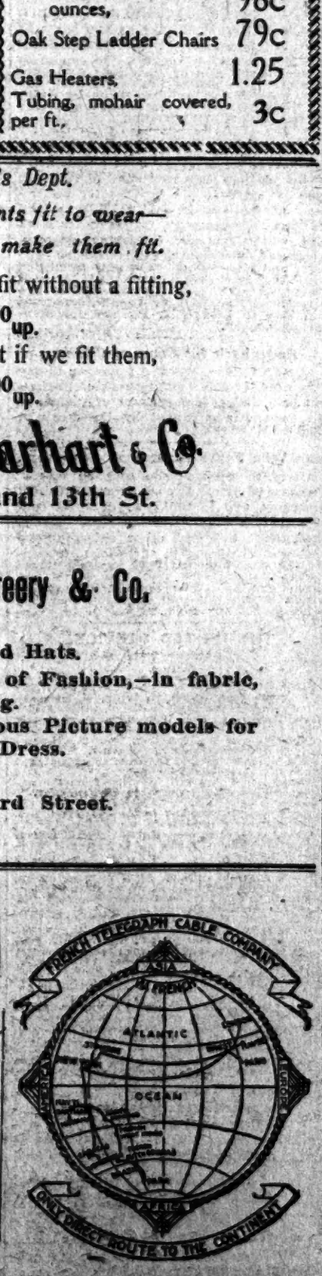

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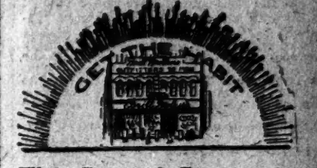

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Overcoat, Skibbereen Frieze...	$12.50
$25 Black Thibet Suit.....	$15
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BREAK IN STEEL AND PENNSYLVANIA SHARES

Nearly Three-fourths of the Day's Trading in These Issues.

RUMORED STANDARD OIL MOVE

Steel Preferred Reaches 49¾ and Steel Common Touches 10—Pennsylvania Stock Declines to 114⅛.

The shares of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the United States Steel issues were the centre of interest in an active and irregular stock market yesterday. The transactions in the shares of these two companies aggregated 619,835 shares out of a total of 947,054 traded in during the day. As these figures plainly indicate, these issues dominated the market, and the heavy pressure against them so far affected the rest of the market that it was robbed of almost all interest, the thoughts of everyone being directed with concentrated energy around the posts where Pennsylvania and Steel were being hammered down to new low records.

In the first hour the Steel issues were the market, 100,000 shares of the preferred stock changing hands within the first thirty-five minutes at declining prices. The supporters of Steel made heroic efforts to prevent the preferred stock from breaking through the 50 mark. These efforts were, however, unavailing, for the price dropped to 49¾, constituting a new low record. From that point it gradually worked up again and closed at 50⅝. The new low record for the common stock was 10. Attempts to depress it still more proved unsuccessful. The bonds touched 95, which also marks a new low record.

While the Steel shares were the centre of the trading on the Stock Exchange yesterday, the rumor began to float around in Wall Street that the Standard Oil party was accumulating a heavy interest in the corporation. This report, however, could not at the time be confirmed. But as the day wore on the rumor took on a more definite shape, and at the Waldorf-Astoria last night it was stated by several men, well known in the Street, that heavy purchases of the stock had been traced to a large firm generally understood to represent the Standard Oil interests. It was stated that the acquisition of Steel Corporation stock by the Standard Oil interests during the last few days had been so large as to practically insure to those interests a deciding vote in the management of the corporation.

Various reasons were advanced as plausible ones to explain the desire of the Standard Oil crowd to invest in the shares of what the greater part of Wall Street considers a discredited corporation. Among them was, of course, the argument about the intrinsic value of the shares at present prices. Besides, it was pointed out that with the Steel Corporation under such control the Standard Oil interests would be able to dictate to the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Wabash Railroad such terms of peace as the Standard Oil party might desire or find advantageous.

In this connection it was reported that the election of James Stillman to succeed E. V. W. Rossiter as a Director of the New York Central would be followed by the election of the same Standard Oil representative to succeed the late Elkins as a Director of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It was stated that in this manner the Standard Oil Company intended to bring about that harmony which has been sadly lacking in financial circles during the last year, and which is supposed to have been largely responsible for the calamities which befell Wall Street during that time.

After the battle around the Steel post had subsided somewhat the Pensylvania post became the centre of activity. Large quantities of long stock came out, and the price slowly crumbled. During the decline the lowest price for the stock in several years was reached. In September last the low price of 115¼ was recorded, but yesterday the stock tumbled to 114⅛, closing at 114⅝ for a net loss of two points on transactions of 240,202 shares.

Various rumors were circulated to explain the decline. It was said that the road intended to make further bond issues on its Fort Wayne line, but this was denied. Others said that the decline was due to the fear that the election of Mr. Stillman into the New York Central Directorate boded ill for the Pennsylvania, as it meant that the Standard Oil crowd were antagonistic to the Central's greatest rival. There was also some talk about a probable reduction in the dividend rate for Pennsylvania stock, necessitated by reduced earnings and higher capitalisation. This report was considered premature, however, as the road has only just declared its usual semi-annual dividend, and there will not be another dividend meeting for six months. This, however, was not considered by the rumor-mongers, and almost any story about Pennsylvania found some believers.

The result was that the selling of the road's stock was kept up with unabated vigor until well into the afternoon. Toward the close there was a slight recovery, which was, however, felt least in the stocks which had been heaviest all day.

STEEL PLATE POOL MEETS.

Secret Session with No Forthcoming Statement as to Prices.

The Steel plate pool was in secret session yesterday. That there would be a meeting of this pool to discuss the much talked of reduction in the price of steel plate was known in Wall Street, but the place where the pool met was so well kept secret that during the day no one was able to locate it, although it was rumored that it was meeting uptown at the Waldorf-Astoria.

One of the partners of J. P. Morgan & Co. admitted, however, that this and various other finished product pools were and would be in session during the week. Beyond this nothing was forthcoming, for ex-Judge Gary sent out word from his office that he had nothing to give out "today." It was understood that the pool would continue its meetings to-day and that an announcement of a new schedule would be made. The structural steel pool will, it is said, endeavor to maintain prices, while a similar effort will be made by the steel rail pool which is to meet next week.

RUSSELL SAGE LOST SUIT.

Brokers Got $2,500 Verdict for a Repudiated Option.

A jury before Justice Barrett in the Supreme Court yesterday rendered a verdict of $2,500 against Russell Sage and in favor of Roberts & Co., brokers, who asserted that Mr. Sage had repudiated an option on certain stock which he had given them, thereby making a profit of that amount which should have been theirs. This option, which was on a memorandum slip, was signed "R. S." Mr. Sage, in a deposition, said that he did not think he made the signature, and that if he did it was when something other than the option was written above, intimating that the option had been written in after his signature had been obtained.

Somebody was very anxious to buy up the stock of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad in December, 1900, and Roberts & Co., learning that Mr. Sage had 400 shares, entered into negotiations with him for the purchase of it.

At that time Terre Haute and Indianapolis was quoted at 80. Mr. Coffin, manager for Roberts & Co., said he called on Mr. Sage several times and tried to get an option on the stock. At first Mr. Sage, according to the manager, thought he ought to have 125, but later agreed to take 120. That was on Jan. 10, 1901, when an option written on a memorandum slip was drawn up as follows:

"1:30. Russell Sage gives option until 1 o'clock Friday—at 120 on 400 shares of T. H. & I. R. R."

Next day when Mr. Coffin went to close the contract, Mr. Sage said, according to Mr. Coffin's testimony:

"I won't deliver the stock to you. I heard something that makes me think it is worth more than you were to pay for it." He said, according to Mr. Coffin, that he wasn't going to be robbed if he could help it and showed the visitor the door.

Leaving Mr. Sage's office Mr. Coffin went to Harvey Fisk, the banker, and obtained $50,000 in cash, and, returning to Mr. Sage demanded delivery of 200 shares at 120, but got no satisfaction. There was some discussion, at the end of which, Mr. Coffin said, Mr. Sage offered to sell if the brokers would agree to divide the profits on the stock with him. Mr. Coffin, however, would not tell Mr. Sage how much the profit would be, and the interview ended.

Mr. Coffin said that had he been able to get the 200 shares at 120 he could have sold them at 133½, which would have netted a profit of $7,000. That was what Mr. Sage got, and the amount awarded the brokers by the jury after a minute's deliberation.

DEATH OF FRANK G. TEFFT.

It Occurred the Day the Retired Merchant Was to Announce His Prospective Marriage.

A fact of pathetic interest to the friends of Frank Griswold Tefft, the wealthy merchant of this city who died Monday at his country place at Great Barrington, Mass., was that the announcement of his engagement to Miss Helen M. Whitney had been set for the day his death occurred.

Mr. Tefft was in his fifty-fifth year. He was for many years a member of the dry goods firm of Tefft, Weller & Co., but retired last year on account of ill-health. He and Miss Whitney had been engaged for several months secretly, but two weeks ago they decided to make public the engagement on Nov. 9 and have the wedding in December.

During Mr. Tefft's illness of the last six weeks he had been confined to his bed. Miss Whitney was with him when he died. She is now at her home, 12 Gramercy Park. Her father was Rufus Whitney, a prominent dry goods merchant of Boston. Her sister is Mrs. William B. Kendall of 12 Gramercy Park, who is the wife of a well-known Wall Street broker.

Mr. Tefft was the son of Erastus Tefft, founder of the firm of Tefft, Weller & Co. At an early age the son left school and went to work in his father's employ. His wife, Gertrude B., obtained a divorce from him about twelve years ago and then married again.

While Mr. Tefft was stopping at the Everett House last March he was attacked with Bright's disease. At his physician's advice he went to Great Barrington. There he was deeply interested in the building of a house for the reception of his prospective bride. He was a member of the Players, Manhattan, New York Athletic, Merchants', Richmond County Country, Suburban, Riding and Driving, and Tandem Clubs, the Liederkranz, the American Geographical Society, and the Society of Colonial Wars.

ELECTION EXPENSES FILED.

The certificates of the candidates for election filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday show that William S. Bennett, the defeated Republican candidate for Municipal Justice in the Twelfth District, expended $1,462, while his successful opponent, Alfred P. W. Seaman, who had the Tammany and Citizens' Union nominations, spent $56.17.

Charles V. Fornes, who was elected as President of the Board of Aldermen on the Tammany ticket, spent $366.50, the Fusionist defeated candidate, Edward J. McGuire, not spending anything.

Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Fusionist, who was defeated for the office of President of the Borough of Manhattan, spent $1,500, which he paid to his campaign committee for running his headquarters, meetings, and distribution of campaign literature.

NO OFFER TO COCKRAN YET.

Says He Has Had No Opportunity to Decide on Congress Nomination.

W. Bourke Cockran was asked yesterday, on his return from the West, if the rumor that the nomination to succeed George B. McClellan in Congress had been offered to him was true, and whether he would accept.

"How can I answer that?" he replied. "How can I say I accept or decline a thing which has never been offered to me? There is not a day that I do not receive twenty letters or more from persons who say they would like to have me in Congress again, but they are not from persons who I feel are influential enough to bring what they desire about politically. It is kind of them, to be sure."

What a Devery Candidate Spent.

Julius Levy, candidate on the Independent People's ticket for Alderman in the Eighth District, filed the following certificate of his expenses: "Forty cents in carfare to and for visiting William S. Devery; forty cents carfare in opposing the protest filed against my candidacy with the Board of Elections; one cent to a boy for actual services rendered; total, 81 cents."

Plunkitt Has a Candidate.

State Senator George W. Plunkitt, Tammany leader in the Fifteenth Assembly District, said last night that he has a candidate for Tenement House Commissioner and is pressing his claims, the candidate being Robert Muh of Plunkitt's Assembly district. At various times Mr. Muh has been boomed for various offices by Senator Plunkitt and the Tammanyites of the district, but without landing anything.

Mayor Low's Campaign Expenses.

Mayor Low yesterday filed a transcript of his election expenses showing that he spent $3,154.03 in his canvass for re-election. Of this sum he paid $2,767.03 to John C. Clark, his campaign manager, for clerk hire, office supplies, furnishing, postage, telegrams, messenger and telephone service and incidental expenses connected with the Low headquarters at 14 East Twenty-third Street. He paid $225 to Leo Schlesinger for rent of the headquarters and $162 to George E. Poulson for stenographic work.

Rodenbeck for Court of Claims.

ALBANY, Nov. 10.—The Governor to-day appointed Adolph J. Rodenbeck of Rochester as a Judge of the Court of Claims to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Charles T. Saxton.

Man Who Posed as Morgan Sentenced.

Albert S. Brown, who said he was J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., on several different occasions, and in that way obtained considerable jewelry from several dealers throughout this and other cities, yesterday was arraigned in the Court of General Sessions and sentenced by Judge Cowing to State prison for three years and three months. The specific charge on which Brown was sent to prison was that made by Tiffany & Co.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following transfers are made in the Artillery Corps: Capt. James M. Williams, from the Seventy-fourth Company to the unassigned list. He will report at Fort Warren, Mass., for staff duty.

Capt. William W. Hamilton, from the Ninety-sixth to the Seventy-fourth Company.

Capt. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., from the unassigned list to the Ninety-sixth Company.

Second Lieut. James B. Wilson, from the unassigned list to the Seventy-seventh Company.

Second Lieut. Richard I. McKenney, from the Seventy-seventh Company to the unassigned list.

The following promotions of officers of the Artillery Corps are announced: First Lieuts. Arthur Fuller, Francis H. Lomax, and William H. Burt.

Lieut. Col. Edward E. Dravo, Deputy Commissary General, is detailed as a member of the army retiring board appointed to meet at Governors Island, N. Y., vice Major George F. E. Harrison, Artillery Corps.

First Lieut. Herbert G. Shaw, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved at Alcatraz Island, Cal., to take effect upon his return to that post from Yosemite National Park, and will then proceed to Fort Miley, Cal.

Navy.

Lieut. D. W. Todd's orders of Nov. 6 are modified. He is detached from the Chicago and ordered to the Hancock for duty in connection with fitting out the lows and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Midshipman H. D. Childs will report at the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., for treatment.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Arrived—Newark at Puerto Militar, Iroquois at Honolulu, Dolphin at Norfolk, and Marblehead and Concord at Panama.

Sailed—Prairie, from League Island for Newport; Neva, Maine, from Hampton Roads for Colon; Newport, from Savannah for Puerto Plata; Adams, from Mare Island for San Diego; Isabel, from Pensacola, for Key West; Eagle, from Fort Royal for Key West; Massachusetts, from Hongkong for Cavite.

The Columbia was placed in commission yesterday at the navy yard, New York.

The Prairie has been attached to the Caribbean squadron.

The Sebago is towing Coal Barge No. 1.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

OBJECT TO "PARSIFAL"

Wagner's Opera Denounced by Certain Ministers.

Dr. Shearer in a Statement Calls It Sacrilegious—Conried and Hertz Express Astonishment.

It developed yesterday that the proposed production of Richard Wagner's "Parsifal" at the Metropolitan Opera House has aroused the disapproval of certain clergymen in this city, who, according to the Rev. Dr. George L. Shearer, Secretary of the American Tract Society, have formed themselves into a committee resolved to oppose vigorously the presentation of this opera. Dr. Shearer has issued a statement setting forth the reasons which have impelled the churchmen to inaugurate what they term an "educational campaign" against the production. The statement says in part:

The play in its three acts centres mainly about the Holy Communion and our Lord Jesus Christ, which is particularly represented in the first and third acts, the temptation of Parsifal being portrayed in the second. Parsifal, a lad of unknown origin, mysteriously appears at the opening, and is the leading figure to the close. The guileless one" at the beginning, he is at length baptised, and then anointed as the God-elected King. Over his head a dove is made to descend and to hover lovingly.

Kundry, a Mary Magdalene, often appearing in the acts, anoints his feet with perfumed oil, and dries them with her flowing, unbound hair. He performs a miracle of healing by touching the suffering King Amfortas with the sacred spear, and to him says: "Thou art forgiven. Body and soul are cleansed by God's free grace." And then this spearpoint seemed to glow with holy fire, and sparkled, turning red, like flowing blood.

In this closing scene it seems that we are promised, in this hall, flooded with wondrous glory, the glory of the presence of the Infinite God—a view of Deity created by artificial light by the manager of the play.

Between the two acts, in each of which the Lord's Supper is represented, "The Temptation of Parsifal" is portrayed. Here in a garden fair maidens "in airy garments" assiduously ply their seductive arts; and they failing, Kundry, a more advanced member of the "red light" legion, is introduced.

The music in which this text is clothed is doubtless surpassing in excellence, and the material scenic arrangements and skill of the performers may be of the highest artistic standard attainable, but no external dress or mimicry can conceal the hideous underlying forms, and no modulation of voice or gesture can erase the acknowledged fact that this is a play, given in a playhouse, and is not sincere worship of the one living and true God.

The Lord's Supper cannot be rightly prostituted to such ends. If Christianity is the law of the land and is protected by that law, because its morality is the foundation of the Government, would not this proposed travesty of the most sacred things of our worship be indictable under the statute which authorizes the suppression of whatever is an offense to public decency?

Dr. Shearer was quoted yesterday to the effect that one man, who had purchased a box for the performance, had, on being told of the character of the play, torn up $500 worth of tickets, and declared that he would not go to see it. The doctor explained later that the men alluded to had torn up his tickets and would not attend the performance, but he was uncertain as to what the tickets had cost. He declined to reveal the names of the clergymen who comprise the committee, but said that they were not identified with any particular faith, and represented the leading church people of practically all denominations in this city. They had undertaken the crusade in the belief that the people of this country generally were not familiar with "Parsifal," and that when they had become acquainted with the real nature of the opera they would refuse to sanction it.

Manager Heinrich Conried expressed great surprise that displeasure should have been incurred in any quarter over this creation of Wagner.

"I am of the firm conviction," said he, "that there is nothing religious, far less sacrilegious, in the music drama of 'Parsifal.' Wagner expressly avoided calling it a religious drama, and Wagner surely ought to know what his own intention was. 'Parsifal' deals with episodes which possibly are solemn, but certainly not religious.

"It must be remembered that in this play he is not dealing with people who really lived; all are fictitious characters, and had no existence off the stage, except in ancient myths. The characters in this myth were knights who guarded a mysterious cup known as the Holy Grail. The dove and spear introduced in 'Parsifal' are, of course, also merely part and parcel of the old myth. I fail to see how any reasonable and candid mind can take exception to so dignified and beautiful a work.

"The reverend gentleman who has issued this statement seems greatly exercised because Parsifal is anointed as the God-elected King. If he had read Wagner's book he would have known that, though he is anointed, he is not the Christ, but is only as God-elected King, but as a messenger who comes with help and healing to the King Amfortas. It might surprise this reverend gentleman to be informed that Kings in general have for many ages been anointed as God elected; hence the expression 'have by Divine right' been crowned.

"I do not even admit that the spirit of Parsifal is exclusively Christian. Buddhism was largely in the mind of Wagner when he wrote it, as is conclusively proved by the fact that he makes of his character Kundry a reincarnation of Herodias.

"As to the temptation of Parsifal, since there has been a drama in the world temptation has been a favorite and even necessary theme of dramatists. It should be borne in mind, too, that Parsifal triumphs over his temptation and converts the temptress.

"I may say that in Europe the arguments contained in this statement have been advanced repeatedly, and as repeatedly laughed out of court. From all the leading universities, including Columbia and Harvard, I have received messages of encouragement and congratulation on my determination to present 'Parsifal.'"

Alfred Hertz, who is to conduct "Parsifal," expressed great astonishment at the attitude of the clergymen's committee.

"Whatever part of the play," said Mr. Hertz, "one may think it is a religious suggestion is actually so glorified by Wagner's art, whether it be in the music, the words, or the action, that not even the most sensitive person should take exception to it. I cannot conceive how the play can be irreverent."

OPERA SINGERS ARRIVE.

Several singers who have long been favorites in New York, and one who has never been to this country before, arrived yesterday from Europe. The stranger is Otto Goritz, a noted baritone, known to America only by repute. He will play the part of Klingsor in the New York production of "Parsifal." Pol Plançon, who has not been here for two seasons, also came in yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. to join the Conried forces.

Ernest Kraus, who is regarded as the greatest heroic tenor of Germany, was with Pol Plançon on the Kaiser. It has been several years since New Yorkers have had a chance to hear him. Together with Alois Burgstaller he will have the responsibility of interpreting the heroes of Wagner's dramas. Others who came yesterday to join the Metropolitan Opera forces are Adolf Mohlmann, baritone; Matilde Bauermeister, and Albert Reiss. To-day Enrico Caruso, the celebrated Italian tenor, is expected on the Sardegna. Arturo Vigna, conductor, and Arcangelo Rossi, baritone, are on the Hohenzollern.

Hospital Needs Funds for Children.

The Hospital Guild of New York Hospital for Women, situated on One Hundred and First Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, held its first meeting of the season last evening at 68 East Sixty-sixth Street, the residence of its President, Mrs. William C. Demorest. Reports were received from the different committees who had continued their work during the Summer. The hospital is overcrowded with patients, and the Guild has decided to devote most of its energy this Fall and Winter to raising a fund to start a new ward for children exclusively.

Mrs. Brandeis Honorably Discharged.

Magistrate Pool, sitting in Essex Market Court yesterday, honorably discharged Mrs. Rae Brandeis, wife of Dr. Bernard B. Brandeis, the dentist, of 262 Second Street, who accused her, together with Paul Brenner and Nathan Young, alleged members of the "Monk Eastman gang," with conspiring to kill or disfigure him. Magistrate Pool declared that the witnesses' affidavits branded them as perjurers, and that he had concluded the conspiracy in the case was on the other side

MAUD ADAMS RETURNS

A Furor of Welcome at the New Empire Theatre.

"The Pretty Sister of Jose" Is Not Strong Dramatically, but Provides a Striking Star Part—Henry Ainlee as the Spanish Matador.

What a wonderful and beautiful sister, Pepita José had! The stupid brother of Pepita himself told you all about it at the greatest length last night at the rising of the curtain at the Empire, and when he had done he repeated it all. Then other members of the cast took up the eulogy, preparing a special throne at the rustic banquet for her, and showing the new gown she was to be given to wear to the bull fight.

Then there was more talk about the virtue of the pretty sister of José, and at last Miss Maud Adams tripped in with easy mastery, and the house that had long wearied of the prettiness of the sister of José rose to her in round after round of welcome—nay, fell at her feet. A smile broke across those long-loved and well-remembered features and lighted the deep eyes; there was a little gauche half-curtsey of gratitude, then the eyelids batted rapidly, and a tear of joyous emotion streamed down each cheek. Why all that talk about the pretty sister of José?

In the years that have passed since Miss Adams's last appearance here she has gained freshness and color perhaps, and as far as one could judge from the rather slender and theatric play last night her art has ripened, rounded out, and mellowed. But essentially she seemed quite the same—only more so from our long lack of her!

There are the prominent cheekbones and the jaws, that of themselves seem like rugged headlands by the sea, but that blend in the play of emotion into a positive and radiant beauty. There are the prominent white teeth, and the generous lips stretched across, that now smile with infantine joy, and again writhe in the agonies of passionate suffering. Beneath the horizontal, black brows there are the eyes that can shine like the star of the morning, but that far oftener show the deep vastness and mystery of dark midnight.

And what gestures and motion! Little stiff strides that yet yield a bouyant carriage; a thousand gaucheries that blend into a pastoral symphony of floating grace; a bolero (or is it a fandango?) that when analysed seems learned in Kenneybunkport, Me., (or is it East Rahway, N. J.?) yet gives all the illusion of Spanish freedom and fantastic joy. A fig for the pretty sister of anybody! This is the most popular woman on the English-speaking stage!

Her part last night, as far as it went, was well devised to exhibit her many capabilities. It was that of a peasant girl, full of life and joyance, instinct with haughty Spanish pride and throbbing with the power to love, who comes for the first time to live among all the splendors and delights of Madrid. She has seen her mother's wifely devotion scorned by a cruel husband, and she is resolved that her heart shall never own a lord. But there is Sebastiano, the matador, darling of the arena, whom all the women of Madrid, of whatever station, love with an ardor unknown to the thin-blooded matinée girl of the North!

Pepita witnessed the sad fate of one Sarita, who dies for hopeless adoration of him; and the fear of loving is intensified within her passionate heart. But Sebastiano, who has never loved, and who has been all tenderness and solicitude for the humble Sarita, sees Pepita in her new gown from the arena, and falls in love with her.

Then begins the struggle. Pepita loves him in return; and as her love grows, her terror of it grows also. Month after month she holds the splendid matador at bay. At last his just pride revolts at what seems her heartlessness, and he leaves her to go to a far city. But on his return, Pepita, humbled by her long agony, dances before him in the garden of the café to reclaim him; and he, unnerved by the sight of her, that day for the first time makes a false step in the arena, and is wounded almost to death. It is only as he lies between life and eternity that Pepita is conquered, and with her declaration of love calls him back to life.

All the caprices of a maiden's heart torn between love and the fear of love; a bounteous, freedom-loving nature that is subdued by degrees into the narrow intensity of passion, sparkle and dancing radiance over which gather the clouds of despair—we do not need to be told that Miss Adams can portray this complex and bewitching web of emotion as no one else in the world! Admirable she was in her interview with Sarita, dying for hopeless love of Sebastiano, and full of tenderness and awestruck horror. More admirable when she first confronts that matador and with shoulders thrown back and head aloft glares scorn and defiance of his power. These were moments of the highest art, moments that must linger in memory always.

So intense was the irradiation of magnetism that one felt at times as if the house were a huge monster, a vampire drawing the lifeblood out of that little, pulsating body that could not escape giving and giving, though at the end only the pulseless fibres of being would remain to her.

But there were other moments that were not so forcible and complete. To say that the tale unfolded in Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's little novel, which Mrs. Burnett has made over into this little play, is too slender for the utmost dramatic effect would perhaps not be quite just. Such a story can be made viable, however, only by bringing into action all the resources of literature and the drama. The characters must live for us as solid men and women, and they must breathe an atmosphere full of the spirit of the place and the hour.

What we are provided is the long-familiar environment of the theatre. All the old devices are unsparingly used to centre attention in the star. The subordinate parts are mere feeders. Soliloquies abound, and rencontres are obviously mechanical. The actors for the most part conscientious citizens of the north, trying to accustom themselves to strange Spanish costumes.

In the scene in which Sebastiano leaves Pepita in manly revolt the mechanism fairly creaks. The final scene in which Pepita pours out her love and despair at Sebastiano's bedside is a long and ill-sustained monologue. That Miss Adams held her audience is true. At the worst her work was the work of genius. But she did not, as in the happier scenes, electrify them.

The surprise of the occasion was Pepita's song. It began in the wings, and one was prepared to have it stop with Miss Adams's entrance. But it did not stop, and as cadence succeeded cadence, it was evident that her singing voice is as deep, rich, and harmonious with velvet resonance as the voice with which she speaks. Not since the days of "Little Christopher" and Mr. John Drew has that voice been heard on the stage, which is an almost unforgivable sin of omission.

Mr. Henry Ainley, imported for the occasion from England, disclosed a figure of lithe youthful strength, a face of virile force and beauty (somewhat maturer than his photograph) and a strong, manly voice. He acted earnestly and with moments of true sincerity. His reading was not always just, which was due in part, perhaps, to the somewhat stilted lines he had to utter, and he lacked the fire and intensity of authentic passion. But it is beyond question that he is to take a place among the most attractive of the leading youngsters of our stage.

As the lovelorn Sarita, Bandol Millikan appeared only for a moment in the first act, but she showed the same concentration of feeling and simplicity of technique that she has been developing since the old days in the Murray Hill Theatre. As the stupid but adoring brother of Pepita, Edgar Selwyn lent a welcome touch of naïve, heartfelt affection. G. Harrison Hunter was an acceptable Padre, and Mrs. W. O. Jones lent her skill and mellow feeling of the old school to the part of the beldame Juana. The costumes were rich, and the scenery was full of atmosphere.

At the end of the third act Miss Adams, in response to often repeated volumes of applause, gasped out a touching little speech. "I can't possibly say what I feel!" she said; but one could see something of it in the tears on her cheek.

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Correct Evening Garb—Full Dress Suits, $40. Tuxedo, $35. Silk lined. Send for samples, fashion card and measuring outfit!

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IRVING AS LOUIS XI.

Renews Former Triumphs at the Broadway Theatre—Audience Remains to Cheer.

The grotesquely picturesque figure made familiar long ago by Sir Henry Irving in his assumption of the name part of Casimir Delavigne's play of "Louis XI." was given in evidence at the Broadway Theatre last night, and the tense interest with which the performance was followed, the frequent laughter which punctuated its more humorous phases, and the enthusiasm which followed the fall of each curtain indicated that the potency of the actor in this rôle is no less appealing to the general public than in years gone by.

As far back as 1883 New Yorkers saw Irving play "Louis XI." at the Star Theatre, and it has been repeated here at intervals ever since. Opinions have differed as to the exact position it should hold in the list of this actor's impersonations. It has been contended that Irving's Louis XI. reveals little that is not apparent also in his Mathias, and that a sympathy compelling quality present in his playing of the latter rôle is lacking in the case of his Louis XI.

Such opinion, however, loses force when one contrasts the two rôles. To begin with, the Louis XI. of Sir Henry Irving has an abundant quality of grim humor which is in no wise to be observed in the other rôle mentioned. Louis is a coward and a hypocrite, and the actor could succeed in imbuing the part with an element of pathos only at the expense of verity, as suggested in the text.

In its mere externals Irving's Louis XI. is a masterpiece of portraiture. Nothing could be imagined more brilliantly satisfying in its physical suggestiveness, the face and form of wolfish malevolence contrasting strangely with the bodily decrepitude of the fast failing monarch. The actor probably long ago weighed the questions as to whether the very perfectness of evil suggested in his make-up might not lessen the spell which he is supposed to hold over those with whom he comes in contact. And, though one might reasonably wonder whether such might be the case, the fact still remains that Sir Henry has transferred to the theatre in vivid color the character sketched by Sir Walter Scott.

That everything has been wrought with manifest theatric purpose must be entirely obvious to the trained observer, and yet the passage of the scenes is marked by many incidents that refuse to be effaced from the memory.

Of the supporting company, especially meritorious last night was the Dauphin of Miss Mabel Hackney. She played the rôle with a fine assumption of boyish breeziness and with occasional bursts of power. Miss Laura Burt was sufficiently vivacious as Martha, and Miss Nora Lancaster was a sweet and winning Marie.

At the end of the third act the applause was not stilled until Sir Henry had briefly expressed his thanks, and when the final curtain fell, the audience remained in the theatre to cheer and applaud the actor to the echo.

It is only on rare occasions that such enthusiasm has been manifest, and the tribute of appreciation was one justly earned by a remarkable performance of a most difficult and trying rôle.

IRVING PLANS NEW PLAY.

Deals with Irish Land Bill and British Statesmen Figure—Kyrle Bellew May Take a Part.

As a result of a conference on Saturday between Sir Henry Irving and Kyrle Bellew, Sir Henry may launch in the United States an important production dealing with persons and events connected with the Irish Land bill. For political reasons and because certain prominent British statesmen appear in the play, Sir Henry has not thought it advisable to produce it in England. Therefore he intends to put it on, at first anyway, only in America.

The author of the new play is now dead. Neither his name nor that of the play has yet been made known. It is considered by Sir Henry Irving a remarkably strong work.

It is hinted that Ellen Terry may have the leading female rôle, but this could not be verified. It is probable that two of the characters in the play are Joseph Chamberlain and the late Lord Salisbury, and that it is on this account that the production is to be made in America rather than England. That two strong male parts are contained in the play is indicated by the fact that Sir Henry Irving is anxious to get Mr. Bellew to join him.

Actress Secretly Married.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Considerable interest was aroused here to-day by the announcement that Louis A. Mendel, chief clerk of the City Post Office, had been married to Miss Grace Fitzgerald, until recently an actress with the Proctor circuit. The marriage was performed here on Oct. 27 by the Rev. William Jentsch of this city. The marriage was kept a secret until the bride's contract with Mr. Proctor expired. Her parents live on West Fifty-ninth Street, New York.

Julia Marlowe Will Not Retire.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—The report that Julia Marlowe was to retire from the stage at the close of her present Chicago engagement is untrue. She finishes here a week from Saturday night, and will then go to St. Louis, continuing her season as originally planned.

NEW IMPORTATION

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" "	10 ft.	0 in.	x	7 ft.	8 in.,	50.00
" "	10 ft.	7 in.	x	7 ft.	8 in.,	53.00
" "	11 ft.	5 in.	x	8 ft.	4 in.,	62.50
" "	11 ft.	11 in.	x	8 ft.	8 in.,	67.50
" "	12 ft.	0 in.	x	9 ft.	0 in.,	70.00
" "	12 ft.	6 in.	x	8 ft.	9 in.,	71.50
" "	12 ft.	6 in.	x	9 ft.	9 in.,	79.00
" "	14 ft.	0 in.	x	9 ft.	11 in.,	90.00
" "	12 ft.	10 in.	x	10 ft.	11 in.,	92.00
" "	13 ft.	2 in.	x	10 ft.	1 in.,	86.00
" "	14 ft.	5 in.	x	9 ft.	11 in.,	93.00
" "	14 ft.	2 in.	x	10 ft.	4 in.,	95.00
" "	16 ft.	4 in.	x	10 ft.	0 in.,	106.00
" "	13 ft.	11 in.	x	10 ft.	0 in.,	105.00
" "	14 ft.	10 in.	x	11 ft.	3 in.,	110.00

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WOMEN'S EIDERDOWN SACQUES, fitted back, finished with wool stitching to match..... 75c
Value $1.00.

WOMEN'S LAMB'S WOOL SACQUES, plain and applique collars, fitted back, loose front..... $1.00
Value $1.50.

WOMEN'S ROBES, of lamb's wool (ripple) bound with wide satin bands all over..... $5.75
Value $7.75.

WOMEN'S DINING SACQUES, of albatross cloth, in dainty light colors, accordion pleated and trimmed with lace, low neck, short angel sleeves..... $5.00
Value $7.50.

WOMEN'S HOUSE GOWNS, of cashmere, lined throughout, tucked yokes and ruffles, full sleeves, loose fronts..... $5.00
Value $7.50.

WOMEN'S GERMAN FLANNEL ROBES, fitted back, full fronts, sailor collars and full sleeves braid trimmed..... $2.75
Value $3.50.

(Third floor.)

Several Very Remarkable Values in

China and House Furnishings

DINNER SETS—Maddock's English porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, including soup tureen and large meat dishes, plain white with gold lines and edges, easily worth $20 00; at..... $14.98

GERMAN CHINA DINNER SETS—102 pieces, pink floral decoration, all pieces perfect, regular $18.75; special..... $15.00

FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS—100 pieces, full size, including round soup tureen, large meat platters and large plates, regular $22.90; special..... $16.00

WATER SETS—Imitation cut glass, large Caraffe, 6 tumblers to match, and Carpathian tray, regular $1.03; special..... 90c

IMITATION CUT GLASS—Celery Trays, various designs, regular 15c.; special..... 10c

GAS LOGS—We have over 200 in stock, all sizes, 14, 16, 18, 20 in.—3 logs. The best looking one made. Our prices are the lowest.

	14	16	18	20 in.
Special	$2.80	$3.20	$3.60	$4.00
Regular	$4.20	$4.80	$5.40	$6.00

GAS RADIATORS—4-tube, to close..... $1.50

Some of these are worth double.

BISSELL'S CARPET SWEEPERS—The "O'Neill's," made of best wood, nickel trimmings. $3.00

FOOD CHOPPERS—The Universal are the best, easily cleaned and the only chopper that will cut or chop the food and not tear it; No. 0 size..... 75c

(Basement.)

We are showing a magnificent assortment of

Rich Cut Glass

For Use and Ornamentation at Thanksgiving.

The Prices Are Uniformly Moderate.

(Cut Glass Rooms, Basement.)

Wallace's and Rogers'

Triple Plated Silver Ware

A splendid opportunity to provide for the Thanksgiving Table. The patterns are all new 1903 and the prices are right.

Tea Spoons, set of six	$1.49	Dinner Forks, set of six	$2.98
Dessert Spoons, set of six	$2.48	Dessert Forks, set of six	$2.48
Table Spoons, set of six	$2.98	Medium Knives, set of six	$1.69
Coffee Spoons, set of six	$1.10	Dessert Knives, set of six	$1.49

Cut Glass Salt and Pepper Shakers, 12c.

TEA SET—4 Piece Quadruple Plate, value $5.98, at $3.89.

Cutlery.

Steel KNIVES and FORKS set of 6, 98c. and..... $1.25

Large assortment of SCISSORS, all sizes, 25c. to..... $2.98

Clocks.

PORCELAIN CLOCKS, new art decoration, value $5.75; at $4.25

ENAMELLED IRON CLOCKS, large assortment value $4.98; at..... $3.98

(Basement.)

Parlor and Other Lamps

At Special Prices for Wednesday

STAMPING GROUND'S RACE

Lamplighter Filly Led All the Way for Mineola Handicap.

Silver Dream Lowered the Jamaica Track Record for Five-and-a-Half Furlongs.

Success for three favorites exactly balanced failure by a similar number of post choices at the Jamaica race track yesterday and left the crowd of "regulars" who made up the attendance in a fairly satisfied frame of mind, though incidents of a nature to ruffle the betting portion of the attendance cropped up in several of the events. Chief of the happenings that seemed to call for criticism was the result of the contest for the one stake race on the card, the Mineola Handicap, for three-year-olds at a mile and a sixteenth. For this the smallest field of the afternoon ran, but the four starters were so nearly of a class that it made the best betting race of the day, with Wild Thyme the top weight and favorite at a price but a trifle longer than the figures against Sheriff Bell and Stamping Ground, while there was such support for the light-weight Colonsay that, outsider as he was, the ring held him at a safe price.

The contest was as close as the betting indicated, though the performance of Wild Thyme was disappointing, and in view of the fact that she went back in the betting in a manner to make her backers uneasy, some suspicious persons were inclined to question her running, though at the finish she fought out head and head with Sheriff Bell and Colonsay, while Stamping Ground, the winner, was ridden out two lengths before the others. Wild Thyme, ridden by Radtke, led off when the start was made, but in the run to the stand was passed by Stamping Ground, who went up from last place, and after showing in front held command for the remainder of the distance and won, with the light-weight Higgins flopping about on her at the end in a manner that caused Stamping Ground's backers great uneasiness, as Higgins seemed about to fall off the filly every time he raised his whip. Colonsay earned second money a head before Sheriff Bell.

Backers of a winning horse suffered in spirit again when the last race of the afternoon was run. For this race fourteen maidens, three years old and upwards, ran at a mile and seventy yards, and Trepan, ridden by O'Neill, starting at odds on, managed to get home first after a long and hard struggle to overcome the disadvantage of a poor start, the favorite getting up in the stretch and, ridden out, beating Mart Mullen by three parts of a length. In the race the horse Sentinel broke down and was pulled up in the back stretch. Supporters of the victor hurried into the betting ring to collect their wagers, and the ring was crowded with impatient bettors when the news came that something was wrong. Then something like panic took possession of the crowd, for all sorts of rumors were current, one of these being to the effect that Trepan had been held responsible for the mishap to Sentinel and was to be disqualified. After nearly a quarter of an hour a messenger appeared escorting the negro jockey Hicks, who rode Mart Mullen and who was responsible for the trouble by his haste to get away from the track. The clerk of the scales said that Hicks had not made his weight after the race, and though Hicks asserted that he did step on the scales the official's statement was credited. The stewards questioned Hicks, and then after consultation agreed to accept the delayed weighing of the jockey as satisfactory, the "all right" announcement then being made in the betting ring, where bookmakers paid winning bets in semi-darkness.

In both of the races for two-year-olds "good things" were developed, but in both cases the "good things" failed. The first of these was the Pepper Stables' Crown Prince, who was backed down to the post favorite, and was beaten a head by Monet. The second was Mimosa, from W. C. Whitney's stable, who was backed down and started even favorite with Silver Dream, with the result that the two had the finish between them, Silver Dream winning cleverly in time that lowered the Jamaica track record by three-fifths of a second for five and a half furlongs. Both of these remaining races produced close finishes, Ostrich taking the first by a nose from Emergency, who led to the last jump, and G. Whittier winning the second by a head from Gaviota. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for all ages; six furlongs.

The Boston Stable's Ostrich, b. c., 2 years, by Order-Plumage, 118 pounds. (O'Neill,) 8 to 1 and even..... 1

L. Bell's Emergency, b. g., 2, by Battalion-Crisis, 115, (Gannon,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5..... 2

The Bristol Stable's Girdle, ch. c., 3, by Golden Gaster-Amourette, 135, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1..... 3

Time—1:16. Won, ridden out, by a head; three lengths between second and third. Homestead, The Guardsman, Neither One, The Captain, Mildid Love, San Remo, and Genesee also ran. Value to the winner, $345. Winner trained by F. Lightfoot.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $2,000 down to $300; one mile and seventy yards.

L. T. Ball's S. Whittier, b. h., 4 years, by Klamet-Phrase, 105 pounds, (Gannon,) 4 to 1 and 9 to 5..... 1

Mrs. Oliver's Gypsum Queen, ch. f., 3, by Crighton-Nellie Bell, 90, (Redfern,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5..... 2

The Hampton Stable's Ethics, b. h., 5, by Charadrus-Ethie, 100, (H. Cochran,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1..... 3

Time—1:46 2-5. Won, ridden out, by a head; a neck between second and third. Dark Planet, Early Eve, Arden, Paget, Ernest Parham, and Ellie Snyder also ran. Value to the winner, $700. Winner trained by J. H. McCormick.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs.

J. L. McGinnis's Monet, ch. c., by Ben Strome-Mildred, 115 pounds, (T. Burns,) 5 to 1 and 3 to 5..... 1

The Pepper Stable's Crown Prince, ch. c., by Meadowthorpe-Witch's Sterling, 113, (Battiste,) 3 to 1 and even..... 2

C. H. Shearer's Reticent, b. c., by Fresno-Secretive, 109, (H. Cochran,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1..... 3

Time—1:07 2-5. Won ridden out by a head; three lengths between second and third. Wizard, Louis M., Sets, M. Theo., Pol Roger, Niskayuna, Redman, Ikbl, Belle of Belle Meade, and Duncan also ran. Value to the winner, $800. Winner trained by J. Mcmpeyer.

FOURTH RACE.—The Mineola Handicap, for three-year-olds; one mile and a sixteenth.

F. R. Hitt's Stamping Ground, br. c., by Lamplighter-Elise, 111 pounds, (Higgins,) 12 to 5 and 7 to 10..... 1

W. C. Daly's C. Colonsay, ch. c., by Inverness-Black Cap, 98, (H. Michaels,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1..... 2

M. L. Rayman's Sheriff Bell, b. c., by Ornamus-Louise, 106, (Fuller,) 5 to 2 and 7 to 10..... 3

Time—1:48. Won ridden out by two lengths; a neck between second and third. Wild Thyme also ran. Value to the winner, $2,205. Winner trained by D. Cornell.

FIFTH RACE.—For fillies two years old, with allowances; five and a half furlongs.

John Gerson's Silver Dream, b. f., by Henry of Navarre-Golden Dream, 104 pounds, (Fuller,) 7 to 5 and 7 to 5..... 1

W. C. Whitney's Mimosa, blk. f., by Hamburg-Castalia, 106, (Redfern,) 7 to 5 and 2 to 5..... 2

The Boston Stable's Palette, b. f., by Ben Brush-Bonnie Lee, 104, (Boissen,) 30 to 1 and 4 to 1..... 3

Time—1:06 2-5. Won cleverly by a length and a half; five lengths between second and third. Tol San, Esper Loaf, Bells of Wakefield, Trasorbs, Handerlik, and Missing Link also ran. Value to the winner, $700. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward, special weights; one mile and seventy yards.

R. Griffin's Trepan, b. g., 3 years, by Top Gallant-La Creole, 107 pounds, (O'Neill,) 7 to 10 and 3 to 10..... 1

J. W. Smythe's Mart Mullen, b. c., 3, by Golden Dawn-Bas Bleu, 110, (Hicks,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 1..... 2

R. H. Welle's Sir Shen, ch. c., 3, by Sir Walter-Belle Bramble, 110, (Boissen,) 30 to 1 and 8 to 1..... 3

Time—1:47. Won ridden out by three parts of a length; three lengths between second and third. Lodge, Heir Apparent, Amalite, Pass Book, Burning Glass, Diana Forget, Grantsdale, William Penn, Love Note, Nimble Blandbe, and Sempline also ran. Sentinel broke down and did not finish. Value to the winner, $700. Winner trained by owner.

Entries for Jamaica Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, with allowances; five and a half furlongs. Harangue and St. Valentine, 112 pounds each; Mimosa and Blythedean, 109 each; Garnish and Orthodox, 107 each; Briarthorpe, 104; Prince Balm Salm and Ikbl, 102 each, and Bob Roy, Sheer, and Evermore, 99 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling allowances; scale from $2,000 down to $900; six furlongs. Sasanoa, 106 pounds; Bits and Drakes and Aldane, 105 each; Ricodon, Akale, and Maid Hope, 104 each; The Guardsman and Presentation, 103 each; Orloff, 102; Erbe, Merry Hunt, and Little Sheppard, 101 each; Foxy Kane, Lightship, 98, and Our Nugget and Pride of Galore, 90 each. Apprentice allowance of five pounds each claimed for Our Nugget, Sasanoa, Foxy Kane, Lightship, and Pride of Galore.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for fillies and mares of all ages; one mile and seventy yards. Gunfire, 126 pounds; Stamping Ground, 118; Sweet Alice, 112; Bloodwink, 107; Lady Potentate, 106; Salty Eve, 102; Elsie L., 96; Sabot, 97; Ella Snyder, 95, and Bolina, 88.

FOURTH RACE.—The Phoenix Handicap, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Lady Amelia, 120 pounds; Race King, 114; Greenglade, 122; Dolly Spanker, 110; Wotan, 118; St. Valentine, 117; Juvenal Maxim, 116; Mineola, 106; Tim Payne and Prince Balm Salm, 102 each, and Marjoram, 99.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowance, scale from $1,500 down to $800; one mile and a sixteenth. Demurrer, 109 pounds; Hoodwink, 106; Setauket, Medal, Contend, and John Hughes, 106 each; Lady Potentate, 103; Stonewall, 103; Pret and Hackensack, 100 each, and Widower Mite, 98. Apprentice allowance claimed for Widower Mite. Stonewall, 102; Gaviota, 97; Brigand, 97; Circus, 88, and Gold Bell, 87.

JOCKEY CLUB FINES L. V. BELL.

Turfman Disciplined by Stewards for His Arraignment of Handicapper Vosburgh.

By decision of the Stewards of The Jockey Club, on the complaint of W. S. Vosburgh, official handicapper for The Jockey Club, against L. V. Bell, a well known and wealthy owner of race horses, as announced by Algernon Daingerfield, Assistant Secretary of The Jockey Club, yesterday, Mr. Bell was fined $200 for his arraignment of the handicapper for alleged unfairness in the treatment of the horses of the Bell stable in handicaps where Mr. Vosburgh adjusted the weights. The meeting of the Stewards which acted on the complaint was held Monday night at the rooms of James R. Keene in the Waldorf-Astoria. In the words of the announcement of the Stewards' action, Mr. Bell was fined "for breach of discipline in the clubhouse of the Queens County Jockey Club, in his treatment of the official handicapper of The Jockey Club."

Mr. Bell is absent from the city, but there seems no room for doubt that he will accept the decision of the governing body of the turf and pay the penalty for his attack on Mr. Vosburgh. It seems equally certain that the incident will lead to a change from the present method of a one-man power in the making of handicaps on the tracks under the jurisdiction of The Jockey Club, as Mr. Bell's suggested plan of putting the handicapping in the hands of a committee of at least three men has met with general approval among horsemen on the argument that with such a committee the chance for errors or injustice through individual prejudice would be removed.

Under the method proposed by Mr. Bell each member of the handicapping committee is to handicap the horses submitted to him according to his individual estimate of their ability, the weights of the several handicaps thus made then to be averaged, and the result to be the official handicap. The plan is by no means a new one, as it has been in use in England for many years and has been employed on race courses in the Western States with satisfactory results.

The attack on Mr. Vosburgh for which Mr. Bell was fined took place at the Aqueduct track on Monday of last week. Mr. Bell, after having freely expressed his opinion of Mr. Vosburgh for what he deemed the handicapper's unfairness, following that up by approaching Mr. Vosburgh in the clubhouse and denouncing him in strong terms. The incident attracted much attention at the time, and especially interested horsemen, as it was the first protest of the kind that has been made against a racing official since the turf affairs of the East have been governed by The Jockey Club.

Butterworth Resigns at Northwestern.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Horace C. Butterworth, physical director of Northwestern University, has tendered his resignation to Dr. O. F. Long, Chairman of the Board of Athletic Control of the university. Mr. Butterworth will not retire at once, but will continue his work during the remainder of the college year. Mr. Butterworth last night said: "The atmosphere at Northwestern is inimical to my frame of mind," and refused to give any other reason.

Dr. Long said there had been no feeling against Butterworth. "We were surprised when he handed in his resignation," he said. "Mr. Butterworth's work has been satisfactory and his resignation was not suggested or requested by the board. The only reason I can think for the act is that he was dissatisfied with our method of government and preferred the one-man system in use at Chicago University."

Mr. Butterworth entered on his duties at Northwestern on the first of January, 1903. Before coming to Northwestern he was for several years connected with the University of Chicago.

Indoor Skating Begins This Week.

The St. Nicholas Skating Rink, West Sixty-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue, will open for its ninth season of ice skating on Saturday at 10 A. M., and will run uninterruptedly until about April 1, giving three skating sessions daily. The St. Nicholas Skating Club will, as usual, make its headquarters there. The club will have the exclusive use of the rink on Mondays; at all other times it will be open to the public.

The rink will be the headquarters of the Amateur Hockey League and Intercollegiate and Interscholastic Hockey Leagues. Many Winter sports, such as amateur skating races, figure skating contests, &c., will be encouraged and competitions held during the season.

Physical Culture Exhibition.

The Madison Square Physical Culture Exhibition Company announces its first annual physical culture exhibition at Madison Square Garden for the six days commencing Monday, Dec. 28. The series of athletic contests and displays will be upon extensive, instructive, and novel lines. Over $5,000 in prizes will be offered to the various competing associations and individuals, including two $1,000 prizes respectively for the most perfectly developed man and woman in the world, a $500 prize wrestling match, physical culture style; a $500 prize contest in various athletic events after the participants have fasted a week; drill and general athletic exercises by competing associations upon a huge platform laid in the arena; a ladies' fencing tournament; girls' and women's races for various distances up to a mile; posing pictures of physical perfection; boys' races; three days' fasting go-as-you-please race for $500, and many other features.

This will be the first international athletic exhibition ever projected to instruct and interest the public in physical culture as practiced in its various schools.

Cornell Wants to Get in Hockey League.

When the Intercollegiate Hockey Association holds its annual meeting in this city this week Cornell University will apply for admission to the league. The present members are Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia and Brown. No hint has leaked out as to how the application will be received. Cornell, however, has previously made similar requests only to meet with refusal.

Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C. Dues.

The fifth regular meeting of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club for this year was held last night at Delmonicos, and a large number of members were present.

After a lengthy discussion two amendments were made to the by-laws, as follows:

Any member shall be entitled to become a life member upon payment of five hundred dollars.

The annual dues shall be fifty dollars for all members in class "A," and for all members in class "B" shall be twenty-five dollars.

Previously any member who paid dues for ten consecutive years was entitled to life membership, and it was formerly provided that members of Class B, who were elected prior to March 1, 1903, should pay annual dues of $15 as long as they remained in that class.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Yale Completes Her Line-Up to Meet Princeton on Saturday.

Columbia's Old Guard Wright Assists in Coaching—Manhattan Cancels Lafayette Game.

The Yale line-up in the Princeton game has been practically completed. It is not yet known how the back field will play, but it is probable that Mitchell and Metcalf will start the game at half back, with Farmer at full back. This combination furnishes Yale with a dashing end runner, punter, and drop goal kicker in Mitchell, who is the "find" of the year at Yale; a good runner back of punts and a brilliant line borer and good all-around half back in Metcalf, who played last year; and a splendid defensive player and hard line hitter in Farmer at full back. Yale will not play both Mitchell and Bowman at the same time, both being punters.

The second string of Yale backs, Bowman, Allen, and Hoyt, will be equally good as the first lot. In Bowman, last year's full back, Yale has an experienced line bucker, who has a reputation as a punter, and who has proved his ability to make end runs go hard. In Allen Yale has a fairly good line hitter, who is fearless and fast, but who is apt to try to jump the line, and so lose ground. Hoyt, the new full back, is big and heavy and hits the line with smashing force, being fully as good a half back as Princeton has in Miller. Owsley will probably not play except for a little while, as his knee injury makes his running weak. It seems to be certain now that Morton, the 210 pound guard who has held Glass's old place, will play only as a substitute centre. Batchelder will probably play left guard, Roraback centre and Bloomer right guard. This makes a centre trio at Yale that will be remarkably heavy.

Yale men are granting Princeton at least two goals from the field Saturday, providing DeWitt is in his old time shape. No one who has watched both teams in their development and later games can fail to expect that Princeton will make big distances through the hitherto impregnable Yale line. But Yale men do not believe that Princeton can make sufficient distance to score a touch-down by line rushing. The Yale line averages considerable more than Princeton and is more experienced. A usual wager at Yale is that the Eli team will make twice the ground in line rushing that Princeton will. For this reason Yale men expect that the Eli eleven will certainly be able to score one touch-down on Princeton, and possibly two, given a possibility also of a goal from the field by Mitchell, and the outcome of the game would seem, by such an analysis, to depend on De Witt's kicking goals.

The Yale 'Varsity yesterday had nearly two hours' secret practice, and when the doors were opened Roaback was playing centre, Batchelder and Miller guards, Kinney and Bissell tackles, Rafferty and Shevlin ends, Soper quarter back, Mitchell and Metcalf half backs, and Farmer full back. Bloomer was not in the open practice, and neither Hegan nor Rockwell was in the game. The open practice was confined to heavy defense work, the 'Varsity showing extraordinary advances over last week's play. The long half between the first and second teams saw Bowman and Allen at half backs, and Phipps at full back, during which the latter made some brilliant plays, and Bowman negotiated a 40-yard drop goal in scrimmage.

It was officially stated by the Yale foot ball management that the reconstructed grand stands at Yale Field will seat 29,000 persons, and that 26,000 tickets have been sold thus far. Two years ago the stands accommodated 16,000 persons.

***

The Princeton football team was kept at practice for one hour and a half yesterday. Most of the time was taken up with individual work. Barney replaced Bradley at centre, and put more aggressiveness into his work than previously. After the preliminary work the 'Varsity and scrub lined up for two fifteen-minute halves. No attempt to score was made, the teams contenting themselves with opening up holes, blocking their opponents, and practicing the tricks the coaches have in store for Yale. The regular backs were in for the 'Varsity, Foulke, Kafer, and Miller working together in perfect unison. After the practice, Vetterlein and Burke were put to a severe test catching and running back De Witt's punts. Robinson says all the men have weighed in properly, and at present are in fine physical condition. He picks Princeton as the winner against Yale. The officials for Saturday's game as proposed by Yale and approved by Princeton will be: Umpire—Wrightington, Harvard; Referee—Minds, University of Pennsylvania, and Snow, Michigan, linesman. On Friday afternoon the team and substitutes, accompanied by the coaches, will leave for New York.

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Columbia's linemen will probably be in their ablest form of the season for the Cornell game on Saturday, as "Jack" Wright, Columbia's famous guard, yesterday assisted Morley in coaching the men at the Polo Grounds. He is probably one of the best line coaches in the country. He has had charge of the Kentucky State eleven so far this season. The 'Varsity did good work. Three times the scrub goal line was crossed. Jones, the little quarter back, made a seventy-yard run for one tally. The other tallies were made by Metzenthin and Duell. For the scrub Harold Weekes made a touch-down on a thirty-yard end run. Bishop, the left end, was tried at defensive half back and Lippe took his place for a while. Bishop strained his weak ankle in one scrimmage.

There is a bare possibility that Capt. Smith may be able to play in the Cornell game. Ever since his injury in the Yale game, he has been resting and his knee has healed rapidly.

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The work of the Cornell 'Varsity football team yesterday was behind closed gates in preparation for the game with Columbia. It was better than anything seen on Percy Field since the team left for Princeton. The 'Varsity showed more fighting spirit, and the practice was hard and fast. Coaches Warner, Purcell, Short, and Kent joined the second 'Varsity squad in order to strengthen the team, but even then the first 'Varsity was able to prevent a touch-down. Coach Warner played at full back, and did some terrific line plunging, but when he reached the one-yard line he was unable to carry the ball over. Voris, who has been the regular left guard since he was moved from tackle, was played on the scrub team against "Sandy" Hunt and showed improvement. McAllister was at full back, and Coffin was shifted to his old position at half back. Snider, left half back, is still suffering from a lame ankle, and was not in the scrimmage. The back field on offense seemed stronger with Rice, Coffin, and McAllister than it was against Princeton, and this combination may be used against Columbia. The 'Varsity scored several times, but the greatest stress was laid on the defensive work.

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The Manhattan College football authorities have decided to cancel the game with Lafayette which was to be played next Saturday at the American League Park. This measure was taken on account of the long hospital list, and the poor condition of the team, which the coaches claim could not be rounded into any kind of playing form by Saturday. The local collegians have been unfortunate this year, having lost by injuries nearly all their veteran players in the early part of the season. In Capt. Mullins, who was injured in the Rutgers game, Manhattan lost the services of a good coach and a strong player behind the line. This was soon followed by the injuring of Grimes, Powers, Morris, and the big guard, Foley, in the game against Tufts on election day. Finally the loss of Krebs, whose shoulder was injured in the West Point game, left the team without a veteran on the line.

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THE TURF.

METROPOLITAN JOCKEY CLUB

SIX RACES TO-DAY AT 2 P. M.
SPECIAL TIME TABLE TO-DAY.

Trains leave E. 34th St., N. Y., via L. I. C., 12:10, 12:30, 12:50, 1:00, 1:20 P. M. Parlor cars on all trains.

Brooklyn, Flatbush Av., 12:50, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20 P. M. Leave Bedford 6 min. later, E. N. Y. 15 min. later.

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Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

DOG SHOW FOR BROOKLYN

Success Attends First Exhibit of Long Island Kennel Club.

Leading Classes Well Filled in Clermont Rink—Miss Alger and Mrs. Bennington Win Valuable Prizes.

The Long Island Kennel Club opened its bench show at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, yesterday, and the exhibition, if not the largest ever held in Brooklyn, is conceded to be one of the most interesting. Nearly 700 canines have been entered for the valuable prizes, and so well did the judges do their work yesterday that two-thirds of the classes were completed, and the awards distributed.

The Long Island Kennel Club was only recently organized, and it is the purpose of the organization to give a show annually. Dwight Moore is President of the club, with F. B. Thompson, Vice President, and Joseph M. Dale, Secretary and Treasurer. The Executive Committee is made up of H. Elmer Gibb, Clarke Day, and J. E. Collins, while the Bench Show Committee has these members: Clair Foster, G. Edward Escher, J. E. Collins, Dr. J. E. De Mund, H. Elmer Gibb, Allan Pinkerton, Clarke Day, F. J. Trown, F. B. Thompson, Joseph M. Dale, and Dwight Moore.

A large crowd was present, particularly during the evening. The ring, where the dogs were shown, was the centre of all eyes. It is divided into four parts, in which as many different classes were handled at the same time. C. G. Hopton of Orange, N. J., judged the bulk of the classes. Thomas Shaubrooks of Baltimore attended to the St. Bernards; G. Muss-Arnalt of Tuckahoe, N. Y., the great Danes, pointers, dachshunds, and beagles; Dr. H. Clay Grover of New York, setters; Mrs. E. Pulsifer, New Rochelle, N. Y., French bulldogs; Mrs. W. W. Hadley of New York, toy dogs; G. Gordon Hammill of Stamford, Conn.; Irish terriers; G. M. Carnochan, Riverdale-on-Hudson, fox and Welsh terriers; Walter E. Stone of Boston, Boston terriers, and W. C. Codman, Providence, bulldogs.

One of the strongest classes at the show is that of Russian wolfhounds. Two of the exhibits, Bristey and Sorva, were recently imported from Russia by J. B. Thomas, proprietor of the Valley Farm Kennels at Simsbury, Conn. The dogs have a big reputation abroad. Bristey captured the first prize in the winners' class for dogs, and Sorva in the same class for bitches. The special prize for the best wolfhound in the show also went to Bristey, while the reserved award went to Sorva.

French poodles are among the chief attractions of the exhibition, and Miss Lucille Alger, of the Red Brook Kennels, Great Neck, L. I., carried off the bulk of the prizes. She captured first in the winners' class, with Champion Rupert of Thrandeston, four years old, and also got the reserved prize with Young Emperor. The special award, a cup offered by President Dwight Moore of the Long Island Kennel Club, also went to Champion Rupert of Thrandeston.

Mrs. Newton Bennington had a number of fine looking greyhounds, and in the open class her Bonnie Blue, three years old, was very highly commended.

Great Danes were prominent. Miss C. C. Whitney's Champion Fortia, six years old, won first prize in the winners' class, and also the special award of the Great Dane Club of America for the best Great Dane owned and exhibited by a member. The best dog in the open class was accounted by Judge Muss-Arnolt to be John Arfman's Arfman Ceasar, three years old. Collies were numerous, and of excellent quality. In the winners' class for rough dogs, the first prize went to the Balmoral Kennels' Balmoral Baron, with Henry Jarrett's The Conqueror getting the reserved award.

Bulldogs attracted much attention. C. Y. Hopton had Rodney Myra and Rodney Toreador on exhibition, while Dr. Frederick Bruce showed Lady Bruce and Edouard. In the bull terrier class are Pixe Water and Fire Queen, formerly owned by ex-Fire Chief Croker of this city. For the best American-bred dog shown by a member of the St. Bernard Club, the special prize was given to T. E. L. Kemp's Sea View Abbess. W. Bourke Cockran got first prize in the novice class with Lothair and third prize in the open class with the same dog.

Dachshunds made a good display. The best dog on exhibition, according to the judge's award, is Dr. C. Mötschenbacher's Zoal M. Mr. Mötschenbacher also received the special prize with Jago M., for the best American-bred dog shown by a member of the club. Champion Meteor's Dot II., owned by D. F. Lewis, won the special prize for the best pointer at the exhibition.

Secretary Joseph Dale of the Long Island Kennel Club was successful in the class for Boston terriers with Dale's Playmate, winning over dogs that were placed over him in the Madison Square Garden show. In the class for Irish setters L. and S. A. Conant's St. Cloud III. won the special prize in the limited class, and S. A. Graves's Lord Chumley received a like award in the novice class.

Among the big display of Irish terriers John P. Morrow's Doctor Casey in the open class for dogs, S. F. Martin's Edgecomb Paisley, and the same exhibitor's Edgecomb Jessie received the most attention. They got the special awards in their respective classes.

There is a good exhibit of whippets, the fleet racing dogs. First prize went to the Bay View Kennels' Bay View Beauty, with Patrick J. Green's Nil Desperandum second, Frank Ferguson's Ebony third, and Miss Harriet L. Robin's Beeswing reserved. The show will continue until Friday, and an exhibition by performing dogs will be given every evening.

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BEYOND THE DOMAIN OF LAW.

In the accomplishment of the Administration's policy and purposes upon the Isthmus of Panama events move at Washington consistently, logically, and with the smoothness of a perfect piece of machinery. The President and his Cabinet advisers, so far as appears, are of one mind. Senator MORGAN, the inveterate opponent of all our meddling with Panama, is deposed from his Chairmanship of the Senate Committee of Interoceanic Canals. Senator HANNA, the triumphant advocate of Panama, takes the attorney of the new Panama Canal Company of Paris up to see the President. At the close of the interview, if press dispatches from Washington are trustworthy, the Ohio Senator declared that the President would be able to build the Panama Canal without asking Congress for fresh powers. The Spooner act suffices.

Who could expect that any other view would be taken in Washington? When the President has taken the country so far and so swiftly along the path of lawlessness and of danger, why should he pause now to consult the representatives of the people? We are maturing our plans for building this canal across the State of Panama. Before the world, in its relation to us even, that State is not yet severed from Colombia. We have at most acknowledged a de facto Government. Independence has not been established, and with all our haste, hurry, and recklessness we have not yet recognised it. But we have taken our measures with a firm mind and a sure hand to bring about its independence, and the prompt recognition and permanent protection of the new republic must follow as logical consequences. Nevertheless, at the present moment we are actually planning to construct a canal through the territory of a sovereign State without its consent. Protests are heard, of course. Everybody is not asleep. All consciences are not benumbed. The sense of right and justice has not been altogether extinguished. But the American people permit this perilous business to go on by not at once raising against it such a voice of rebuke and denunciation that even the most headstrong President would heed.

In its essence, in fact and in law, the proceeding is one of conquest and spoliation, not one in which we are merely making good a treaty guarantee. The treaty of 1846 with New Granada was one for mutual advantage. In view of the weakness of New Granada and of our strength, we guaranteed that communication and commercial transit across the Isthmus should be open, safe, and convenient. The guarantee was given and accepted for mutual benefit. We now execute that guarantee in a manner and by measures which rob the Republic of Colombia of her richest State. We intervene between her and her revolted citizens by force and show of force sufficient to deter her from taking effective measures to suppress the insurrection. We go beyond the strictly limited object of the guarantee, the maintenance of open communication, and prevent the Bogota Government from taking the military measures necessary to preserve and enforce its authority. Who would have the hardihood to say that the treaty contemplated any such situation as this? That the Government of New Granada could have intended to confer upon us powers and rights in the exercise of which we should dismember it is simply unthinkable; it is absurd.

Treaties are essentially contracts of good faith. It is an established principle of international law that they must be interpreted in the sense of equity and of strict right. It is necessary, above all, to inquire what could have been, what must have been, the common intention of the contracting parties. Surely the most reckless defender of the Administration's policy of adventure on the Isthmus would not contend that New Granada ever intended to confer upon us, under the treaty, rights which we could in any contingency lawfully employ to protect insurgents against its authority, not merely along the line of a railroad and canal, but throughout a whole State. The negotiators of the treaty of 1846 could never have had in mind acts of intervention such as we are now perpetrating. No South American republic would ever make a treaty of that kind; and in those old-fashioned days we ourselves should never have asked or by indirection sought to acquire powers to be put to that dishonorable use.

It is, then, an act of conquest in which we are engaged, and conquest lies outside the domain of law. If we had gone to the Isthmus with troops and men-of-war, if we had openly and with force of arms attacked the Colombians and driven them out, we should have acquired our right to build the canal by the title of war. We acquire it now by the mixed title of intrigue and war—for intervention is war. There are a great many Americans who look upon the title as soiled and repugnant, who are ashamed of the means by which we get it.

THE CUBAN TREATY MESSAGE.

The beet-sugar Senator who could successfully answer the appeal or satisfactorily refute the argument of the President's message asking Congress to ratify the treaty with Cuba would have to be a very skillful and extraordinarily able speaker. The message of Mr. ROOSEVELT is an almost perfect statement of the reasons which should impel Congress to favorable action upon the treaty. We do not see that he has omitted any essential point, nor has he in any respect overstated the position in which the country stands toward the treaty. He is careful not to say that we are bound in honor to ratify it. Doubtless it would be difficult to prove that we have made such an unreserved engagement. But he assures Congress that "a failure to enact such legislation would come perilously near a repudiation of the pledged faith of the Nation." This is the plain truth of the matter. It is accepted as true by every friend of the treaty. It cannot be denied by the enemies of it.

The beet-sugar interest, of course, will not accept the President's positive statement that the treaty "will do harm to no industry." But when he says that it will benefit many industries, that it is economically justified because it will "develop and secure the rich Cuban market for our farmers, artisans, merchants, and manufacturers," his propositions are beyond dispute. Beyond that, ratification is demanded as "a guarantee of the good faith of our Nation toward her young sister republic to the south, whose welfare must ever be closely bound with ours." When commercial interests and National good faith unite in demanding Congressional sanction of an Administration policy, the opposition is shut up to pure selfishness as the material of its argument. Nothing but private selfishness has stood in the way of making this treaty with Cuba. It is hoped, and now more than ever before it is confidently expected, that the counsels of good faith and commercial liberality will prevail. At any rate, the President has done all that he could do. The decision and the responsibility now rest with Congress.

MR. LOW'S LEGACY.

It is by no means necessary to infer that Mayor Low is making a virtue of necessity in deliberately leaving to the new administration the designing and execution of the great public works his own would have undertaken in case of his re-election.

It is true that, counting Messrs. GROUT and FORNES with the Tammany Democrats, there would be a tie in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment; but it is not at all certain that each of these officials would refuse to act with the present administration on the plans already outlined, and in which they have had their share. The decision, however, is one intrinsically sound. The majority—and a pretty portentous majority—of the voters have declared their preference for Mr. MCCLELLAN and his ticket. They have done this in a canvass in which the issue was largely the conduct of Mayor Low and his associates as to the expenditure of money and as to the increased assessment which made great public works possible. It is but right that the whole question of these works should be left to the new administration. It may decline to engage in them. It may elect to engage in a small part but not in all. It will have its own ideas and methods. Discretion should be left to it, and the responsibility that goes with discretion.

THE CITY CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

At the close of the hearing by the Mayor yesterday on the revision of the civil service rules proposed by the commission Mr. Low stated that, unless his opinion should be changed by a study of the briefs submitted, he should approve the revision. We think that it is a wise decision.

There are some points in the revision that might be improved. It leaves some defects which we should be glad to see remedied, especially as to the number of exemptions from competitive examination. But it represents the best that could be agreed on by the commission; it is a substantial advance on the previous rules, and it is especially good in the direction of simplification and clarifying. There are twenty-two rules instead of sixty-eight. The various rules are consistent. The whole system is co-ordinated and made much more intelligible. Difficulties in the practical working of the rules are removed. Classification is reduced to a much better order. The revision embodies several months of hard work on the part of the committee of the commission intrusted with the task, and especially on the part of Mr. MCANENY, whose large experience and unusual aptitude for this work have most unselfishly been devoted to the task.

The revision now goes to the State Commission for review. We trust that it will be approved, and that the very great advantage offered by the new rules will be secured.

THE TWO EASTERN QUESTIONS.

It was superfluous for Mr. BALFOUR to begin his speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet by deploring the absence of his predecessor. It must have been in the mind of every hearer to contrast the illuminating conspectus of the world's affairs which Lord SALISBURY used to furnish upon the same and the like occasions with the jejune statements of his nephew and successor. Still, we may admit that Mr. BALFOUR did it better than it would probably have been done by Lord LANSDOWNE, Lord SALISBURY's successor in the Foreign Office, as Mr. BALFOUR is in the Premiership.

Perhaps the surprise of Mr. BALFOUR's remarks was that the Near Eastern question was more perplexing than the Far Eastern. Because Mr. BALFOUR himself not long ago wrote an elaborate letter to prove that it was England's business to abstain, in the Near Eastern question, and to give a free hand to Austria and Russia, who were chiefly concerned. On the other hand, every student of the Far Eastern question is aware that the prestige of Great Britain in the Far East has suffered much during the last decade, and that her trade is in the way of suffering also, if something to the purpose is not soon done. To follow Russia, and even Germany, in taking up a "sphere of influence" instead of insisting on her old demand for the integrity of China and the open door is by no means the way to do it.

A QUESTION OF BUSINESS ETHICS.

A few days ago word came from Philadelphia that the venerable business house of D. LANDRETH & SONS, seedsmen, had assigned. The announcement had unusual interest from the fact that the concern had been continuously in trade for more than a century, having been founded in 1784; also as raising, on the explanatory statement of counsel, a question of business ethics which concerns every one in productive or distributive industry. The statement to which we refer is as follows:

> There have been many changes in business methods in late years, but the firm has pursued old methods. They were kind and thoughtful for the men they employed. When the harvests were over and other employers would have sent their workers off to get through the Winter as they might, the LANDRETHS tided them over the cold season, when there was little or nothing for the men to do. It was humane, and the firm felt they could afford it. They were always on the best terms with their workmen, and the latter worked for them for years. When old age finally overtook them the firm did not ruthlessly turn them off, but kept them from want by small pensions.

The gratification which a person of kindly and generous instincts would naturally feel in this statement is somewhat tempered by the figures which accompany it. The firm's liabilities are about $150,000 and its assets for purposes of liquidation probably not more than $50,000. From this it would appear that the firm has been extremely liberal with the money of its creditors, and that if the reason for its bankruptcy is that, for the benefit of labor, it maintained a scale of expenditure for wages out of proportion to the net earnings of its business, it was generous only in the sense of being an almoner without authorization for the people whose money it thus disbursed, chiefly country banks in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Accepting the explanation as made, it is pertinent to ask how far a business concern has the right to be generous in the matter of paying unearned wages—unless, indeed, it shall appear that for labor performed it pays less than that labor is worth, holding in reserve part of the price to support its workmen when involuntarily idle. This question has interest in view of the attitude of organized labor and its demand for full current participation in what is created by its co-operation with capital. Organized labor insists that the satisfaction of the wage earner in the matter of a generous living wage is paramount to any and every obligation on the part of the employer. This loses sight of the fact that the paramount obligation of the business man is to pay his debts, and that he cannot do this if he permits his expenses to absorb his profits and erode his capital to the vanishing point. His first duty is to be just; his second to be generous. If he can be both just and generous so much the better, but in the keen competition of modern business this is not always possible. Evidently it was impossible in the case of the firm mentioned, and its effort to continue under the existing wage system a relation in which the labor was a partner in prosperity and a dependent in adversity ended exactly as might have been expected. Organized labor has made that sort of relation impossible—whether for the better or not is beside the fact. The fundamental error of its position is that it elects to eat its cake, and when it is gone it clamors for the share of others.

There is food for thought and for profitable discussion in the facts above outlined. The duty of the employer to the wage earner, popularly styled the duty of capital to labor, has been much debated. Perhaps it would promote a satisfactory conclusion if some consideration is given to the duty of the employer to his creditors and to himself. It may be found that these two sets of duties are not at all in conflict.

"SWELL" WEDDINGS.

That was doubtless a disgusting spectacle which was witnessed in Fifth Avenue yesterday, when some hundreds of curious women engaged in what it is scarcely an exaggeration to call a riot. The authorities were not at all to blame. The police "protection" provided for the wedding seemed to be ample, consisting as it did of more than a hundred policemen. If the rioters had been of the male sex this force would have been ample to disperse them. It is only to the credit of the police that they refrained from using the last argument of policemen on the women who persisted in mobbing the bride.

It does not follow, as to hasty thinkers it may appear to do, that the marriage of an American girl with a British Duke should be enjoined as tending to a breach of the peace. In fact, the disturbance was simply an illustration of the effect of the modern appliances for the production of notoriety. When a certain number of people who are distinguished from their fellow-citizens only by the facts that they have nothing to do, and a plenty of money with which to do it, have not only their "social functions," but their downsittings and their uprisings chronicled, with half-toned illustrations, and are treated as a class apart and of peculiar interest, it is no wonder that both they themselves and the people who read about their doings and behold smudgy reproductions of their photographs should imbibe an exaggerated notion of their importance. When one of them arrives at the point of marrying a Duke and the wedding is advertised long in advance and in a detail which leaves nothing, that is to say everything, to be desired, the natural result is such an outbreak of organised and hysterical vulgarity as took place at the church door yesterday.

It is to be assumed that this singular and insane tribute is welcome to the people immediately concerned, and to whom it is offered, even if it went rather too far to please them in this instance. For nothing would have been easier than for them to avoid it. Not that it is even necessary for a British Duke and an American heiress to become cryptogamous. There are country seats, for example, where the population of the whole county could not furnish forth such a multitude as that which stormed the carriage door of the bride in Fifth Avenue. Nay, if people choose to do so, they can readily arrange a church wedding in New York and even invite their friends to it without being mobbed to make a holiday for the dwellers in the extreme lateral avenues. The only people who have any grievance in connection with this demoralized and demoralising exhibition are those who desired to go up or down Fifth Avenue upon their lawful occasions, and were prevented from doing so by the gathering, in answer to public advertisements, of a furious mob.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—That respectable people, all more or less eminent in church and business circles, should have been, some of them eager and the rest willing, to write letters and sign petitions literally by the hundreds to Judge NEWBURGER, asking, imploring, or demanding that he exercise especial clemency in sentencing the man PILDITCH, recently convicted before him of huge thefts extending over a long course of years, is a phenomenon that has been seen so often that it will excite no surprise, but familiarity with this curious possibility of human nature leaves it as mysterious as ever to those who attempt to explain it along the lines of reason and logic. For the excuses offered for PILDITCH's crimes—his long and laborious presentation of an honest and pious exterior and his success in winning and keeping the respect and esteem of reputable friends and neighbors—might, indeed, have been of some weight if he had committed a single offense under a sudden temptation or pressing necessity, but in the circumstances they only aggravated his guilt, and the facts presented in his favor were only added arguments for severity of punishment, since they convicted PILDITCH of a deliberate criminality the character of which he thoroughly understood, and of an elaborate hypocrisy that placed him, not above, but far below, the ordinary thief or pickpocket who engages in an open war with society. The only explanation that can be imagined for the course of his advocates is the existence in their minds of a queer notion that men moving in their own circle cannot really be guilty of crimes commonly associated with another social stratum, or else of a feeling that even if they are so guilty, still they should not be subjected to the disgrace heaped upon poor and ignorant offenders. Of course, nobody in any class would confess to entertaining such a notion or to having such a feeling, but men often act upon instincts and impulse which they would not venture to define and condemn when defined by others. If, however, the people who vainly brought so much influence and pressure to bear upon Judge NEWBURGER really had any good reason for proceeding as they did, why didn't they offer it instead of the obviously absurd reasons that very properly excited the Judge's indignation?

—Once more, and only once—unless we feel like it—whales and their spoutings. A New Yorker who evidently knows a whole lot and has a great pity for the ignorant, writes to us as follows: "The animal to which you refer is not a whale, but a porpoise. The whale has two holes in his head, the porpoise but one. The whale spouts two columns of water, and the porpoise only air. The columns sent up by the whale are distinct volumes of solid water, which fall on his back. The only water elevated by the porpoise is what has lodged in the cavity of the head, together with what the air may cause to arise from the sea. The animals seen by Messrs. DANIELS and BULLEN were purely porpoises, not whales. I myself have seen these animals off the coast of Brazil, where they reach a length, apparently, of thirty-five to fifty feet and are from fifteen to eighteen feet in breadth. When on the rampage they go very swiftly through the water, but the whale is slow of movement. Under the heading of 'Delphinidae' the encyclopædia will give you full information concerning these animals." Now, that we call a real good letter—kind, but very firm. We hope that Messrs. DANIELS and BULLEN will profit by the new and exclusive information it conveys. The former, of course, will be chagrined for a while to learn that when on the beach near Hilo he thought he was watching a whale he was in fact only studying the nature and manners of porpoises, and Mr. BULLEN will feel pretty small at having it revealed that he was for years a mere catcher of porpoises when he imagined that he was a bold hunter of whales, including sperm whales with only one spiracle, but truth is truth and discipline is good for everybody—except ourselves. We, for our own part, simply cannot afford to admit that we do not know the difference between a whale and a porpoise, and we absolutely refuse to look up the Delphinidae in the encyclopædia or elsewhere. New Zealanders who have subsided into Brooklynites and sailors who have turned good and literary can safely show a humility that newspaper men must avoid on peril of—well, of having their ante-election prophecies disbelieved the next time they make them.

—According to The Post-Intelligencer of Seattle, legislation is more effective in improving manners than in reforming morals. Our distant neighbor is moved to make this rather surprising statement by the stories it has received about an usher in a New York theatre who, when a woman in the audience refused to remove her hat, expressed aloud the opinion that the obstinate one was "no lady," and was knocked down by her escorting male as a hint that the opinion was mistaken. "There is," says The Post-Intelligencer, "a perfectly simple and practicable method of regulating this particular matter, and it has been tried on the Pacific Coast with distinguished success. It is impossible for any one in a Seattle audience to be so inconvenienced and irritated as were the people in this instance, for the reason that the law requires all hats to be removed in places of public entertainment." Then comes the statement that while it is almost impossible to regulate morals by statute, manners are a different matter, "upon which there is greater unity of opinion than upon drinking and gambling," and therefore they are just the thing for legislators to exercise their talents and powers upon." We are not going to deny that the anti-theatre hat law works well on the Pacific Coast, or even to assert that it wouldn't work well here, but still it is a source of satisfaction to us that our own legislators have not yet set themselves up as arbiters of social customs and conventions. And, anyhow, without the compulsion of a law drafted by the Chesterfields who assemble at Albany, practically all New York women have given up the habit of wearing their hats in theatres—which was much nicer of them than it would have been to do the same thing because a policeman had been authorized to see that they did it. Seattle is all right, and New York is all right—on the theatre hat question; and if the two attain rightness by different paths, what's the odds?

—DOWIE, departed from this city's unlamenting midst, seems to have had better luck at the White House than he had in the New York City Hall. At least his interview with the President was longer than the one accorded to him by Mayor Low, and apparently it was more cordial, for before it ended "Elijah" had promised his valuable support to the President next year, and he wouldn't have done that if his advances had been as icily received as they were by the Mayor. The latter, in our estimation, followed exactly the proper course with a guest of this character, but that is not to say that the President was wrong in satisfying a natural curiosity by letting DOWIE talk a while in his presence. The man is undoubtedly interesting in his way to anybody who can regard him simply as a queer specimen or exhibit, and the ability to do this is a valuable one, for it indicates the possession of catholic sympathies and that yearning "for to admire and for to see" which carries a man so far. What the effect on DOWIE himself of Presidential toleration may be is another matter, not quite so pleasant to consider. He has enough vanity as it is, and needs no new excuses for self-importance.

BISHOP GRAFTON AND THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A report of an interview in your paper of Monday does me an unintentional injustice and so thoroughly misstates my views in one important particular that I must ask of you the insertion of this denial of a statement made in it. I am reported as saying that "the Russian knows that the only way to save Russia from Jewish domination is to persecute." I never made any such statement, and I believe it to be utterly untrue.

A racial difficulty exists in Russia which the Government regrets as much as Americans can. But the Government cannot prevent its breaking out in some cases, under peculiar provocations, into unlawful acts, any more than we can always prevent mob violence or lynching. No one has a higher respect for the best side of the Hebrew race than myself. But it is a race, as their own writers have forcibly said, more dual in its characteristics than any other. There has always been the nobly heroic type of an Abraham in it, along with the crafty, wealth-getting spirit of Jacob. If the Russian peasantry had not in some localities fallen into the remorseless grip of the Jewish money lender, the antagonism otherwise caused would not have been so violent. The Government seeks to repress, not encourage, the strife, and I have heard of a number of cases where the Russian clergy at the peril of their own lives, have, to prevent bloodshed, stood between the contending parties.

The religious and political problems of East are different from our own, and we should not give too ready a credence to accusations against so friendly a nation as Russia, but also, knowing what a large beam we have in our own eye, be carefully charitable in our judgments. With a liberality in some respects greater than that allowed by our own, the Russian Government protects the members of the different religious bodies in their own religious privileges and rights. If, for instance, a Russian subject is a Mohammedan, he is allowed, according to his religion, to have more wives than one. If he is a Jew, he can divorce his wife for barrenness, according to old Hebrew custom. The State protects itself against frauds by not allowing the proselytising from one sect to another. One may join the national orthodox church, but then he must come under the strictness of its disciplinary customs and laws.

Allow me to add that if the English nation is the most practical, the French at once the most logical and most artistic, the German the most learned and intellectual, the Russian people are the most orthodox and religious. The nation may be poorer and not so advanced, though rapidly advancing, in the ways of modern civilization, but her religion never suffered from the effects of the feudal system or from the rationalising effects of scholasticism or of the West of Europe, and to-day the orthodox Russian Church, with its ninety more millions of adherents, its godly and able hierarchy, its four great academies, and multiplied seminaries of learning, its missionary spirit, with its unbroken traditions of primitive faith and worship, presents a standard of Christian belief and practice from which our American Christianity might learn much.

CHARLES C. GRAFTON.
New York, Nov. 9, 1903.

NUGGETS.

The Scapegoat.

Church—Who was the author of 'The Mistakes of Moses"?
Gotham—His typewriter, I suppose.—Yonkers Statesman.

The Piano Next Door.

Muggins—Is that an upright piano next door?
Buggins—Give it up. All I know is that it's a downright nuisance.—Philadelphia Record.

Significant Actions.

Houndleigh—Hello! You haven't forgot you owe me $5, I hope?
Hare—Of course I haven't. Didn't you see I was trying to avoid you?—Boston Transcript.

Courtroom Effects.

The Lawyer—Of course, my dear Madam! The great thing in a case of this sort is to introduce something into the evidence that will appeal to the jury.
The Lady—Oh! I shall change my costume every day.—Brooklyn Life.

Artists' Confidences.

First Artist—Old Moneybags wouldn't buy my pictures—wouldn't even look at them.
Second Artist—Never mind, old man. He was more considerate of your feelings than he was of mine.
"How is that?"
"Why, he refused to buy my pictures because he did look at them."—Town and Country.

A SONG OF BRIGHT DAYS.

Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

The bright days—they are coming, no matter what they say!
For 'neath the snows of Winter dreams the violet of May,
And some time, in the future, in the golden years to be,
There'll be blossoms in the desert, and the streams will sing to sea!

The bright days—they are coming; there's a twinkling of the light
In the storm that sheds its shadows on the starry brow of Night;
And some time—in the future, when the clouds have faded far,
The Sun will greet the Morning and the Night will claim a star!

The bright days—they are coming, in the cities and the dells
There's a whisper of the music from the Morning's golden bells!
And some time, in the future, when the skies are bending blue,
There'll be angels at the windows, and they'll kiss their hands to you!

NEW MUSEUM AT HARVARD

Germanic Collection Presented by the Charge d'Affaires.

Kaiser's Gift Soon to be Supplemented by Silversmiths' Work and Historic Library.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 10.—The Germanic Museum at Harvard University proposed years ago by eminent German-Americans and fostered by Emperor William of Germany and Prince Henry of Prussia was dedicated to-day. Within the museum are valuable gifts from Emperor William, Prince Henry, and other distinguished Germans.

The gifts were presented formally to-day to the university and the Germanic Museum Association by Baron Von dem Bussche-Hadenhausen, and accepted by President Eliot on the part of the university by Prof. Kuno Francke for the museum and Carl Schurz for the association.

The exercises took place in the new lecture hall. Prof. Hans C. G. Von Jagemann presided, delivering an address in which he said that the purpose of the museum was "to give our students a true conception of what Germany stands for in modern civilization, what her ideals have been, and what she had contributed to the world's best intellectual possessions."

Baron Von dem Bussche-Hadenhausen then presented the gifts of the German Emperor, speaking in part as follows:

"It is certainly not an accident that this great country and my fatherland are standing side by side in the front rank of modern civilization and progress; that both are displaying vitality and energy to a particular degree. Germans and the great bulk of the American people are closely linked together by ties of common origin, as the great majority of the inhabitants of this country have Germanic and a very large part even German blood in their veins.

"Not only have numbers of Americans lived and studied in Germany for many years, but there have been and there are still many Germans teaching in the intellectual centres of the New World, of which Harvard, which has given birth to so many of your great characters of public life and science, is the most ancient and the most important.

"When I pointed out before that German science had greatly influenced the intellectual development of this country, I wish to acknowledge that at the present time Germany is receiving much in return from the United States.

"But if it is true that there is much for Germany to learn in the United States, it is equally obvious, on the other hand, that the foundations of modern civilization can only be studied from written and other documents, dating from past centuries, the possession of which Germany, among all countries of Europe, is particularly fortunate.

"To facilitate the study of these documents as they appear in all such monuments which the industry and the genius of past German generations have created, the idea was conceived to build up on this side of the ocean a museum which would enable the study of the development of German sculptural art from the very commencement of its existence.

"When his Majesty the German Emperor heard of what was being contemplated he became very much interested in the project, and gladly seized the opportunity to contribute to so important a work. He sent to Harvard University a collection of reproductions of typical German sculptural monuments, from the eleventh to the eighteenth century, hoping that they will kindle the interest and encourage in the United States the study of the sculpture of our ancestors, who, to a great extent, are your ancestors as well.

"It is my pleasant duty to-day formally to hand over to Harvard University, in the name of his Majesty the German Emperor, this fine collection. And I am happy to couple with this formal presentation of the Emperor's gift the announcement of two other gifts which are about to be made to Harvard University.

"A year ago last April, after the friendly reception of his Royal Highness Prince Henry of Prussia by the people of the United States, there was formed in Berlin a committee of leading men of science, art, literature, and finance, with the view of supplementing the Emperor's donation by a gift from the German people.

"The committee, which included such names as Virchow, Mommsen—both, alas, now departed—Harnack, Paulsen, Schone, Lessing, and Wildenbruch, decided upon a collection of galvanoplastic reproductions of representative works of German gold and silver work from the fifteenth to the end of the eighteenth century.

"This costly collection, consisting of over thirty large and some twenty smaller pieces, all of them specimens of the best workmanship of three centuries, is now nearly completed, and I have been authorised on this day to state that by the end of the year this gift of the German people will be in the possession of Harvard University.

"It is most gratifying that still another side of German life is to be represented by a gift which comes from your own midst. I refer to the most welcome donation of 10,000 books on the history of Germany and of German civilization, which Prof. Archibald Cary Coolidge is to make to Harvard College as a memorial to the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia to the university in 1902. His Majesty the Emperor, as well as his Royal Highness Prince Henry, are greatly pleased with this thoughtful recognition of their interest in the cause which brings us together here to-day, and I have the honor of being the messenger of their appreciation and thanks."

President Eliot responded in behalf of the university. He referred to "the generous and suggestive act of his Majesty the German Emperor," and said: "That act was unique in the history of this university, and indeed in the history of education."

Other addresses were made, after which there was a reception and tea at Phillips Brooks House.

A cablegram received by President Eliot from former German Ambassador von Holleben was read. It said: "Prosperity and success to the Germanic Museum—the new corner milestone of German-American friendship. Harvard forever."

Letters also were read from Prof. A. C. Coolidge of Harvard University announcing his gift of 10,000 volumes of German historical works to the Harvard University Library, to be called the Hohenzollern Collection in commemoration of the recent visit of Prince Henry, and of 55 galvanoplastic reproductions of the German silversmiths' art from the Middle Ages to the eighteenth century from German scholars, high officials, and successful men of affairs.

Guests from all parts of the country, including representative Germans from Boston and other cities, were present.

ART TREASURES FOR HARVARD.

Duplicates of Famous German Silver Pieces to be Sent to the Harvard Museum.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—An exhibition was opened to-day at the Museum of Industrial Art of the objects presented to Harvard's Germanic Museum as supplemental to Emperor William's gift.

The collection is the result of the efforts of Prof. Kuno Francke of Harvard University in interesting German artists, scientists, and capitalists in the Germanic Museum as a means of displaying the Fatherland's art treasures in the United States and strengthening the ties between the two countries. The money required was quietly collected, and the Royal Museum of Industrial Art was intrusted to carry out the wishes of the givers.

It was decided to select the goldsmiths' work from the twelfth to the seventeenth centuries for illustration, and replicas of fifty-five cups of various designs and basins and dishes were made by an electroplating process to compose the gift.

The articles chiefly are from the work of Nuremberg and Augsburg goldsmiths of the period when this art was at its maturity. Many of these objects now are in possession of princely houses, municipalities, and museums.

Emperor William has permitted the reproduction of several of the finest pieces in his collection, including the so-called Emperor's Cup of the sixteenth century, by Wenzel Jamitzer of Nuremberg. The Kings of Wuetemberg and Saxony also have permitted copies to be made of some of their treasures.

The largest group consists of sixteen pieces, from the Town Hall of Luenenburg, now in possession of the Berlin Museum. Among the famous pieces are the so-called Landschadenbund Cup, from the Museum of Gera; the Luther Cup, presented to the reformer upon his marriage, by the Wittenberg Town Council, and the Corvinus Cup, which King Corvinus of Hungary presented to the Vienna Council in 1482.

The reproductions are so successful that an expert scarcely can detect the difference from the originals. The collection will remain on exhibition here for a week and will be sent to Harvard in a fortnight.

SUCCEEDS JUDGE MATTICE.

Gov. Odell Names Controller Miller for Vacancy—Kelsey for Controller.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Gov. Odell to-day appointed State Controller Nathan L. Miller as a Justice of the Supreme Court for the Sixth Judicial District, to succeed Justice Burr Mattice, who died recently. Controller Miller, when the appointment was announced, said:

"I shall remain in the Controller's office until near the end of this week so as to straighten out my affairs. I believe my present deputy, Mr. Otto Kelsey, will be my successor in office."

Gov. Odell said that he would not appoint Mr. Miller's successor until the Controller actually retired, but gave it to be understood that Mr. Kelsey would be named.

Nathan L. Miller, who for some years had been Chairman of the Cortland County Republican General Committee, was appointed State Controller in the Fall of 1901, to succeed Erastus C. Knight, elected Mayor of Buffalo. At the State Republican Convention of 1902, he received the nomination to succeed himself. He was re-elected and had a full year and nearly two months to serve.

NEW LIBRARY AT RUTGERS.

$50,000 Building Presented by Ralph Voorhees Formally Dedicated.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 10.—The Ralph Voorhees Library, at Rutgers College, was formally dedicated this morning on the occasion of the one hundred and thirty-seventh anniversary of the college. The exercises were held in the library building. The structure cost $50,000. It was presented to the college by Ralph Voorhees of Clinton, an uncle of Foster Voorhees, ex-Governor of New Jersey.

President Scott of Rutgers College accepted the building, and addresses were made on behalf of the undergraduates and alumni by Martin L. Schenck of the class of 1904 and Myron T. Scudder of the class of '22. Prof. Andrew F. West of Princeton University delivered an address on "The Student's Use of Books."

BRADLEY WILL THROWN OUT.

Third Testament Leaving Property to Eva and Georgianna Bradley to be Declared a Forgery.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 10.—The alleged will of Francis Bradley of Cliffside was thrown out of court to-day by Judge Zabriskie. The court says that Mr. Bradley never signed the document purporting to be his will, and that the entire will and all the signatures attached to it were written by one and the same person. The Hackensack Trust Company is named by the court as the administrator of the Bradley estate.

The document was filed in the Surrogate's Court last April by Eva and Georgianna Bradley, daughters of the dead man. It made the two girls the chief beneficiaries. S. S. H. Wright, a lawyer, who was well acquainted with Mr. Bradley, happened to see the alleged will, and at once said that the signature had been forged. In this opinion he was supported by other persons familiar with Mr. Bradley's signature. The Surrogate refused to admit the will to probate, and the matter was sent to the Orphans' Court, where the decision was rendered to-day.

The Bradley girls some time ago filed in the Surrogate's Court at White Plains, N. Y., a document purporting to be the will of Mrs. Alecia Armstrong, who died at Mount Vernon. This alleged will was thrown out as a forgery by Surrogate Silkman. In it the Bradley girls received $50,000 of Mrs. Armstrong's estate.

A document alleged to be the last will and testament of John Bohm, in which the Bradley girls were bequeathed $50,000, was filed for probate in Omaha, Neb., but was contested as a forgery. It was subsequently discovered that the document had not been witnessed, in accordance with the laws of that State, and was therefore invalid; anyhow.

HOWLAND WILL REFUSED.

Little Compton Man Left $240,000 to Society of Friends.

LITTLE COMPTON, R. I., Nov. 10.—The will of Edward Howland, which left $250,000 to a Society of Friends in Dartmouth, Mass., and which was contested by heirs-at-law on the ground that the testator was of unsound mind, was refused admittance to probate to-day by the Town Council, which sat as a Probate Court.

Abraham Manchester was appointed custodian of the property and ordered to pay $10 weekly to the woman who was supposed to have been Howland's wife, but who in his will was described as his housekeeper and cut off with $1,000.

Howland left practically all of his estate, which is variously estimated, but is supposed to represent about $240,000, to "the Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends of Dartmouth." As there are two societies of Friends at Dartmouth and there is no way of knowing which the testator had in mind, matters are further complicated, and there is a question which will appeal in case an appeal is made from the decision of the Town Council. The two societies are popularly distinguished as "The Wilburites," which is the original society, and the "Journeyites," which some time ago separated from the older body.

MR. BRYAN WILL APPEAL.

Letter in Philo S. Bennett Will Object of Debate—Allowance for the Widow.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 10.—William J. Bryan, with his counsel, and Judge Henry Stoddard, counsel for Mrs. Bennett, widow of Philo S. Bennett, appeared in the Probate Court to-day for a hearing on the amount of the widow's allowance, pending the adjustment of Mr. Bennett's estate.

Judge Stoddard's suggestion that the allowance be $7,500 a year, paid in monthly installments of $625, was agreed to by Mr. Bryan, as executor, and that amount was awarded by the court.

Frank D. Brown, a brother of Mrs. Bennett, was named by Judge Stoddard to be an appraiser of the estate, and the appointment was made by the court. Mr. Brown will act with Charles Kleiner of this city, the other appraiser, who was appointed last week.

After the hearing it was announced that Mr. Bryan had given his counsel power of attorney to perfect an appeal to the Superior Court from the decision of Judge Cleaveland of the Probate Court, declaring that the sealed letter referred to in the will of Mr. Bennett, and which provided for a gift of $50,000 to Mr. Bryan, was not a part of the will.

Mr. Bryan will go to New York to-day to make arrangements regarding his proposed trip to Europe. He said the date of his departure had not been fixed.

GOV. ODELL'S PROCLAMATION.

Designates Thursday, Nov. 26, as a Day of Thanksgiving.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Governor Odell to-day issued his annual Thanksgiving proclamation as follows:

"State of New York, Executive Chamber.

"A year of prosperity has brought its rewards to our people. Our State has made progress and with it have come greater advantages to our citizens. The nation of which our commonwealth is an integral part has been the pacific agent for the extension of Christianity and civilization. In all we have been singularly blessed by the evidences of Divine favor. It is therefore not only our duty, but we should also welcome the opportunity for expressing our gratitude to the Ruler of the Universe. Let us therefore in accordance with time-honored custom put aside secular employment and repair to our various places of worship and there offer up praise and thanksgiving to God. In order that we may discharge this duty, and in pursuance of the power vested in me, I hereby set aside and designate Thursday, November twenty-six, one thousand nine hundred and three, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

"Given under my hand and the privy seal of the State at the Capitol in the City of Albany, this Tenth day of November in the year of Our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and three.

"B. B. ODELL, Jr."

EXILES PETITION CZAR

Finns Present Their Grievance to Him in Darmstadt.

Menshikoff Charges Minister von Plehve with Deceiving Him to Misrule and Oppress Their Race.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—While the Czar of Russia was at Darmstadt recently a committee of expelled Finns, composed of Count Mannerheim, Eugen Wolff, and the Rev. Magnus Rosendal, the well-known writer and speaker, endeavored to secure an audience with his Majesty for the purpose of presenting a memorial. The Czar refused to grant the audience, but accepted the memorial, the text of which is published here to-day. The memorial says in part:

"Your Majesty's consent to the anti-Finnish measures of the Russian Government was secured by Minister von Plehve's false interpretation of the laws and distortion of the facts.

"The measures adopted in the past five years have undermined the independence and impartiality of the courts, substituting therefor the arbitrary wishes of the Governor. Also State officials now act at the behest of the Governor, and do not as formerly, have the tenure of their positions fixed according to the value of their services. The old right of prosecuting officials for infringements of the law has been abolished, and another evil is that offices in Finland have been given to Russians who are ignorant of the laws and civil conditions of the country, as well as of the language.

"The military law sanctioned by your Majesty's grandfather, with the assurance that it would remain in force until constitutionally abolished, has been removed by a one-sided Government decree, which compels Finnish youth to serve in Russian regiments, and the native language has been illegally suppressed in administrative channels. Under the old Finnish Constitution the Governor was President of the Senate. This system, sanctioned a hundred years ago by Alexander I., operated satisfactorily, but the Governor, now wholly independent of the Senate and Constitution, has almost unlimited powers.

"The rights guaranteed by Alexander I. and reiterated by his successors, as well as the reforms instituted by the latter are now broken to fragments in order to make room for autocratic government. In the earlier years of your Majesty's reign, the confidence of the Finnish people remained unshaken in the belief that their rights would be preserved, and that they could continue to discharge their duties toward Russia and the crown. Now, however, all this is reversed, and unrest and discontent prevail everywhere.

"The Governor has carried his dictatorial power to the greatest extreme. He outlaws law-abiding citizens who refuse obedience to unconstitutional edicts, pursues them as criminals, and arrests and imprisons them.

"The citizens are subjected to a shameful system of espionage, their houses searched and themselves even expelled from the country at the behest of the Governor. Indeed, those subordinates of the Governor who were honorable officials, enjoying the fullest confidence of the people, have been removed from their positions in great numbers, and often succeeded by ignorant and characterless adventurers. Crime is increasing to a dangerous degree, yet the number of detected crimes has been greatly diminished, although the police force has been abnormally strengthened. A condition exists in Finland similar to that which obtains when a hostile army invades a country. The system has promoted a degree of corruption such as was never known before."

The memorialists say that Minister Von Plehve's assertion that the Finns are beginning to have confidence in the new system is false. Referring to what the memorialists call the "sophisms" of Minister Von Plehve in justifying the overthrow of Finnish laws they say:

"Your Majesty, it is this systematic distortion of the truth which forces us to speak out. Our forced separation from our fatherland has not severed the bonds uniting us to it, and does not render us unfit witnesses of the bitter discontent prevailing there since arbitrary oppression has become the aim of the Government's policy."

The memorial is signed by about thirty prominent Finns who have been expelled by the Russian Government.

MACEDONIA DISTRUSTFUL.

Skeptical About Austro-Russian Reform Plan—Demand on Porte Renewed—Distress at Monastir.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Distress in the Valiyyet of Monastir is more severe than was generally supposed, says the correspondent of The Times at Sofia. At Resen there is the utmost misery, and in the western districts of Okhrida conditions are even worse.

At Resen several women to whom blankets were distributed were subsequently deprived of them by soldiers.

Ten Bulgarian peasants who surrendered their arms under a promise of pardon were attacked and murdered by Bashi-Bazouks while returning to their village.

There is extreme skepticism among all classes in Macedonia with regard to the Austro-Russian plan of reform. The official classes rely upon the diplomatic ability of the Sultan to defeat it, while the revolutionaries will not lay down their arms until they are given the guarantee of united Europe against Turkish vengeance. The general impression is that matters will remain much as they are for an indefinite period.

A search for arms throughout the Valiyyet of Monastir has been conducted with the utmost vigor, says the correspondent of The Times at Monastir. In some cases gre cruelty has been evidently exercised, and it is evident that a great amount of fighting has occurred, judging by the quantity of loot and the number of wounded soldiers.

Turkish officials say that the Valiyyet is absolutely quiet, that disturbances have been few, and th t the existing distress has been amply met by the Sultan's grant of a million francs. Many of the revolutionists, it is declared, have accepted the amnesty granted to those bringing in arms, but many refuse it, fearing that if the dogs are killed the wolves will prove a terror to their homes.

KAISER MUST TALK LESS.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—A bulletin on the condition of Emperor William, issued this morning at the new palace, Potsdam, says there is a slow improvement in the appearance of the left vocal cord and adds that the Emperor to-day resumed his usual morning walk in the park. The bulletin is signed by Drs. von Leuthold, Moritz Schmidt, and Ilberg.

The Emperor walked out twice to-day and transacted business with the Chief of the Naval Staff and the chiefs of his private military and naval Cabinets.

The morning bulletin was not supplemented by other details. Importance is no longer attached to the Emperor's wound by the Court officials, who consider that public concern can best be allayed by not saying anything except what is contained in the bulletins.

The Emperor will have to abstain from much public speaking in the future. The growth on the vocal cord appears to have been caused by straining the voice. His Majesty, as is well known, talks much in public, addressing the guests at dinners and speaking to large open-air companies at the unveiling of monuments, launchings, and reviews of troops.

Prof. Orth's microscopic examination, in addition to the publication already made, showed that the dark mottled tissue originated from previous bleedings within the polypus, which contained a great number of minute blood vessels.

The bleedings were almost certainly caused by loud speaking. The Emperor's voice of recent years has always appeared somewhat hoarse, but his entourage noticed that it was hoarser than usual during the past three weeks.

Dr. Moritz Schmidt gives his attention solely to the Emperor's case, having retired from active practice half a year ago.

The Crown Prince, Frederick William, returned to the new palace to-day from hunting at Wernigerode.

THE VENEZUELAN TRIBUNAL.

Some Awards That Government Is Ready to Pay Within Three Years—Arguments Continued.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 10.—Judge Penfield, Solicitor of the United States State Department, continuing his argument to-day before the Venezuelan Arbitration Tribunal, declared that the maxim that war gave preferential rights had long been abandoned, and the American Government was now confident that the decision of the tribunal would be in accordance with the clearest principles of justice and right.

Dr. José Paul, one of the Venezuelan representatives on the mixed commission and representative and counsel for Venezuela before the tribunal, said Venezuela accepted responsibility for all of Minister Bowen's acts in behalf of Venezuela from December, 1902, to the present. He reviewed the awards of the mixed commission and said the admitted claims would be paid in three years.

Dr. Paul said that the mixed commission had examined a majority of the claims, and had made the following awards:

To France, $540,000, as against a claim of $3,900,000; to Germany, $334,000, as against a claim of $1,200,000; to Great Britain, $120,000, as against a claim of $235,000, while the claims of Great Britain for compensation amounting to $1,500,000 in respect of railways was still under examination. The mixed commission awarded Spain $360,000, though that country claimed $2,500,000. The claim of the United States was for $15,390,000, but $513,000 was awarded, while the examination of a portion of these claims amounting to $8,270,000 has not been as yet completed.

Dr. Paul said that Venezuela opposed the payment of the Mexican debt of $525,000, and of the Belgian claim of $2,877,500 in regard to the Caracas waterworks, out of the assigned 30 per cent. of the customs duties, these being part of Venezuela's public debt. Placing the annual yield of 30 per cent. of the customs at $4,000,000, the claims admitted would be paid in three years.

M. Woeste for Belgium commenced his replies to the points raised in the opening speeches. He protested against the attitude of Venezuela in refusing to recognise the authority and decisions of the mixed commission.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The State Department's advices indicate that nearly all on the international claims commissions have wound up their work at Caracas, the American commission having only two cases to consider. When these commissions conclude their work the awards declared will await the decision of The Hague tribunal as to the order in which they are to be paid.

A cablegram received at the department to-day from Caracas states that the American and Venezuelan Claims Commission has declared an award of $75,000 in the Rudloff claim. This claim was based on the violation by the Venezuelan Government of a concession granted to the claimants to establish and maintain a market in Caracas.

GRATEFUL TO MR. CARNEGIE.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 10.—Secretary General Ruyssenaers has cabled to Andrew Carnegie in behalf of the arbitrators and others connected with the Venezuelan case expressing gratitude for his generous contribution to the cause of peace.

A CONGA STATE REVOLT.

Due to Fetish Pretences of Making Natives Bullet Proof.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—A revolt has broken out in the Lemani district of the Congo State, according to a dispatch from The Times's correspondent at Brussels.

Disaffection has been spread by fetich men who pretend to render the natives invulnerable to bullets by their incantations.

The authorities are taking steps to restore order.

Newport Cottages Closed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Nov. 10.—Dr. and Mrs. Alexander S. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Frederick Pearson, and Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., closed their cottages to-day and went to New York.

IN THE SHOPS.

Here is an odd and pretty hat and one which will stand out distinctly from among the mass of hats which every one else is wearing. The upper parts of the broad stiff rim and not very high crown are covered with black velvet, while the under side of the rim is of the thick, soft fur felt in white. The trimming is simple, a twist of green ribbon—one looks at it twice to see that it is not a bit of foliage—twisted around the crown, and at the left side two large lily-like flowers, pond lily shape, but with the petals perhaps longer, one blossom yellow and one white, with the color fading to green. Beneath the rim drooping at the back are two of the flower buds, one of these also white and the other yellow, and a few knots of the ribbon which from its shade might be foliage. The hat is simple, yet smart.

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A hat which is rather odd has a soft low crown of moleskin and a broad, much bent rim of velvet on the shade of magenta, with roses of the same color encircling the crown.

***

A set of furs that will be becoming to the right woman is of ermine, the short cape and long broad ends, with a band of a soft, long-haired white fur around the neck and outlining the inside edge of the ends down the entire front. The muff is of the crumpled variety, the kind that the wearer crumples to suit herself. It is one of the thin muffs with little or no interlining, long from hand to hand, a simple round muff, the two ends finished with bands of the long-haired white fur. The crumple is made when the hands are put in, for if they make anything like an approach to meeting, the muff must be wrinkled like an accordion or reach to the elbows on both arms.

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One sees more and more ruchings and similar things for the neck, sleeves, and other uses. They range from the double pieces of net set plain and straight into a band through the single, narrow ruchings with plain edges, the ruchings and plaitings with narrow lace on the edges, the double plaitings, the two edges finished with lace, and up through all widths, with different widths of lace on the edge, ending with the broad skirt width plaitings of chiffon for gowns, petticoats, drop skirts, and the like. The latter are finished with a narrow ruching on the edge.

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Here is something that seems to have been needed, a clinch for a scarfpin. It is a little thing, not an inch long, like the small, gold end of a pencil. It fastens to the point of the scarfpin and keeps it from slipping out or resists the efforts of the light-fingered gentry to take it out by force. In some form of filled gold or gold plate it costs 45 cents.

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An odd little thing for the writing table that would fill with delight the heart of a little girl and very likely that of a bigger girl as well is a letter paper box in the shape of a roll top desk. It is a genuine roll top, too, and pushes up like the genuine article, disclosing inside two quires of paper and two packages of envelopes. There are two little doors in front which open and show places for stamps, pens, &c. The small desk is of oak.

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Another simpler paper box is in the shape of the paper and envelope holders, in two compartments, open at the top, which are to be found in many different materials as permanent articles of desk furniture. This is of pasteboard, and has an opening in the front showing a calendar and a quire of paper and envelopes are in the two compartments.

FIGHT AT SANTO DOMINGO

Report That the Haitian Capital Has Capitulated.

Belated Dispatches from Minister Powell Advise State Department of Serious Situation.

CAPE HAITIEN, Nov. 10.—A dispatch from Monte Cristi says it is reported there that Santo Domingo has capitulated to the revolutionists, and that Gen. Jiminez has been proclaimed President of the republic.

SANTO DOMINGO, Republic of Santo Domingo, Nov. 7.—The revolutionary forces, which now surround this city, attacked Santo Domingo last night, using artillery, but no damage was done.

The revolutionary commander this afternoon sent a messenger under a flag of truce to demand the surrender of the capital, which was refused, and hostilities were resumed.

Santo Domingo is strongly fortified, and provisions are plentiful.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—A dispatch received here from Cape Haitien says that after three days' fighting President Wos y Gil took refuge in the German Consulate at Santo Domingo.

The revolution is considered at an end.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The State Department to-night received a cablegram from Minister Powell at Santo Domingo, dated at 4 P. M. to-day, reporting the situation at Santo Domingo to be extremely serious. The dispatch, it was stated, was the first which the department had received on the day it was filed since the disturbances began.

The State Department to-day received the following cablegram from Minister Powell, dated Santo Domingo, Nov. 6, 11 P. M.:

"Insurgents have reached the city. Attacked to-night on three sides. City being shelled. No damage."

The cablegram is dated Nov. 6.

The State Department to-day received another belated dispatch from United States Minister Powell at Santo Domingo City, dated the 6th inst., in which the Minister says:

"Macoris has just been bombarded by a Santo Domingoan naval vessel and partially destroyed. The ship then returned to Santo Domingo City. The American interests in Macoris are very considerable."

Macoris is a fruit-shipping port doing a large business with the United States, and the bombardment is supposed to have been without the required twenty-four hours' notice.

If it appears that American interests have suffered by arbitrary action at the hands of the Dominican Government the State Department will demand full redress, and the cruiser Baltimore, now at Puerto Plata undoubtedly will prevent further happenings of this kind.

The German warships which started from St. Thomas yesterday morning also are available for this time to aid in the maintenance of order.

GERMAN SQUADRON FOR HAITI.

Kaiser's Warships Ordered There to Protect German Trade.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The German West Atlantic squadron has received urgent orders to concentrate in Haytien waters, according to the correspondent of The Times at Berlin.

Local German trade has been seriously crippled by the closing of the northern ports of Santo Domingo to steamers.

PEARY TALKS OF HIS WORK.

Says in London Address That North Pole and Panama Are Natural American Boundaries.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Commander Peary and the members of the Naval Commission recently appointed by President Roosevelt to examine the naval barracks of foreign countries, returned to London this afternoon from Portsmouth, Osborne, and Whale Island, in which places they inspected the naval quarters. Commander Peary said that neither he nor any of the other members of the commission was prepared to give out any statement concerning their observations.

Commander Peary and his associates, with the members of the Royal Geographical Society, were the guests of Sir Clements Markham at a dinner to-night prior to Commander Peary's lecture before the Royal Geographical Society.

Commander Peary's lecture before the Royal Geographical Society to-night was in the presence of Ambassador Choate, Secretary White, and many other distinguished persons. After reviewing his previous attempts to reach the North Pole, Peary said his future plans were based on the belief that the Smith Sound route was the only practicable one.

He wished to win the pole for America, because it was the last great geographical prize the world had to offer, and it was peculiarly an object of American pride and patriotism. America was now negotiating for the Isthmus of Panama. The other natural and logical boundary to her destiny was the North Pole.

He hoped by winning the pole for his country to appropriately crown her four centuries of struggle, heroism, and achievement.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The weddings in town yesterday did not interfere with the sports at Meadow Brook and other country clubs. The Meadow Brook Hunt was out with a good field. This afternoon there will be two weddings of importance. The one in town will be that of Miss Edna Goadby Loew to Howard Lockaw, and in the country Miss Alice Olin, the elder of the daughters of Stephen H. Olin, will be married to Tracy Dows. Mr. and Mrs. Dows are to go yachting on their wedding trip.

***

Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt arrived in town yesterday. They have opened their residence, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, for the season. Mrs. Vanderbilt will give some large dinners during the Winter.

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Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin arrived yesterday. They will be here only for a short time. They are to go to Albany. Mrs. Bradley Martin is in deep mourning for her mother, the late Mrs. Isaac Sherman.

***

Miss De Forest and Miss Calender will arrive to-day on the Oceanic. Mrs. Hooper is with them. They will occupy their apartment in The Tiffany, Seventy-second Street and Madison Avenue.

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Among those who arrived on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. were Mrs. Griswold Gray, Mrs. Beach Grant, the Baron and Baroness Hengelmuller, Mrs. Mackay, Miss Barbara Sedley, E. R. Bacon, Mrs. Clarence Grey Dinsmore, the Countess Fabricotti, Count and Countess Cassini, Mrs. La Montagne, Mrs. Charles H. Steinway, and Frederick Townsend Martin.

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A reception will be given in honor of Mrs. C. Chauncey Stillman to-morrow afternoon by Mrs. William G. Rockefeller of 202 Madison Avenue. Mrs. Rockefeller is the sister-in-law of Mrs. Stillman, whose marriage with the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Stillman took place at Augusta, Me., on Oct. 17.

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Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest have come in town for the season and are at their residence, 14 East Fiftieth Street.

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The cable brought the news on Monday of the death of Count von Linden. He was an officer in the Prussian Army, and of an old German family. He married Miss Andrews, the daughter of the late Loring Andrews of this city and the sister of the late Clarence Andrews and Walter Andrews. The Countess von Linden is a frequent visitor to America. The Count von Linden leaves one child, a boy.

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Mrs. Thomas Garner and her niece, Mrs. Thomas Clay Dugan, will pass the Winter in Paris.

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The wedding of Floyd R. Dubois and Miss Beatie Marshall will take place on Saturday, Nov. 14, at Astoria, L. I., at noon. Mr. and Mrs. Dubois will live at Englewood, N. J.

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The opening day of the "Loan Exhibition of Portraits" will be Wednesday, Nov. 18, from 2 to 11 o'clock. The exhibition is for the benefit of the Orthopaedic Hospital. Tea will be served in the afternoon, and many are expected to go over from the Horse Show to attend it. The price of tickets is $5, and they may be purchased at the door or from the following members of the committee: Mrs. Freiinghuysen, 7 West Thirty-fifth Street; Mrs. S. Barton French, 15 West Fifty-first Street; Mrs. J. Hobart Warren, 101 Park Avenue; Miss Whitney, 11 East Twenty-sixth Street, or by letter to Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Tuxedo Park, N. Y.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Mrs. Roosevelt left this morning for New York, where she will meet her sister, Miss Carow, on her arrival from Europe. Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Carow will spend a few days in New York, and will return to Washington on Wednesday of next week.

Gen. and Mrs. Gillespie entertained at dinner this evening in honor of the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Oliver.

Mrs. Dewey, wife of the Admiral of the Navy, has accompanied her husband on a short tour of inspection aboard the Dolphin. The Admiral and Mrs. Dewey celebrated the fourth anniversary of their marriage yesterday.

Gen. Corbin made a short visit to Washington to-day, where he was joined by Mrs. Corbin, who accompanied him on a trip to Chattanooga. On the completion of their visit there they will go at once to Governors Island, where the house of the commanding officer has been put in readiness for their reception. Mrs. Corbin for the past week has been the guest of her sisters, the Misses Patten.

Mlle. Vainsone, who is the guest of Third Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Peirce, gave the first of a series of conferences on French literature this afternoon at Rauschers, in the presence of a distinguished audience, which included the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, the Belgian Minister and Baroness Moncheur, the Chargé d'Affaires of Germany, the Baroness von Sternberg, wife of the German Ambassador; the Secretary of the Russian Embassy, M. de Chambrun of the French Embassy, the Misses Hitchcock, daughters of the Secretary of the Interior; Miss Barney, Miss Townsend, and many others prominent in resident society.

J. Townsend Burden Leases a House.

J. Townsend Burden has leased from Clarence H. Mackay for the Winter season the residence at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. The house is three stories in height, and stands on a frontage of thirty-seven feet. Mr. Burden's former residence at 9 East Twenty-sixth Street is one of the dwellings acquired by the promoters of the new Hotel Brunswick enterprise, while Mr. Mackay's house at Fifth Avenue and Ninety-second Street has not yet been completed.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Crook—Lentilhon.

Miss Minna Lentilhon, daughter of the late Capt. and Mrs. Joseph Lentilhon, was married yesterday afternoon in Trinity Chapel to Montgomery Porter Crook. The decorations were of potted plants and white chrysanthemums. The Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert, rector of Trinity Chapel, performed the ceremony. There was an elaborate musical programme rendered while the guests were assembling. The bride entered on the arm of her brother, Eugene Lentilhon. She wore a gown of superb Brussels lace, an heirloom, and a veil of the same material. Mrs. Samuel Pierce, who was Miss Betty Plummer, was her only attendant. Mrs. Pierce's gown was of white lace and chiffon, and she carried a bouquet of pink roses and lilies of the valley. Edward Kurtz Crook was best man. Among the ushers were Edward D. Lentilhon, H. Southerland Irving, G. S. Mittendorf, Morris Underhill, George E. Cogswell, George C. Boldt, Jr., Harold Kunkel, and Theodore Roosevelt Pell. There was a reception following the ceremony at the residence of the Countess d'Arshot, the aunt of the bride.

Ely—Hibbs.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 10.—Miss Gertrude May Hibbs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Hibbs, was married to-day to David Sayres Ely of Florham Park, N. J.

The maid of honor was Miss Clara C. Hibbs, sister of the bride, and the best man Ernest Ely, brother of the groom. The ushers were Harry C. Slingerland and Charles E. Hibbs, brother of the bride. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. James A. MacMillan of Hartford, Conn., uncle of the bride. A wedding breakfast and reception followed the ceremony.

Among the out-of-town guests were Miss Hibbs of Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Barton of Madison, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Jones of Convert, N. J.; Miss Tompkins of Brooklyn; Miss Irving Leroy Collins of New York; Clifford Crane, Miss Miller of Madison, N. J.; Mrs. and Miss Stull of Green Village, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. William Ely, Mr. and Mrs. James Ely, Miss Shelly, Mrs. John Silsbee, the Misses Silsbee, Brooklyn.

Trevvett—Egan.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Miss Anne E. Egan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Eugene Egan, was married to-night to Sidney Alexander Trevvett of New York at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Folsom, 568 Dearborn Avenue.

Bishop Morrison of Iowa performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by the immediate families and a few friends. A large reception followed from 8:30 until 10 o'clock, several hundred guests being received. Attending the bride were Mrs. Folsom and Miss Marie Matthiesen of New York as matron and maid of honor. They wore white chiffon gowns, while the bride was costumed in her mother's wedding gown and wore the bridal veil of her grandmother. She carried a large shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Charles Bussing of New York acted as best man, and serving as groomsmen were Frank Matthiesen of New York and Walter Egan, the bride's brother.

After a wedding journey Mr. and Mrs. Trevvett will go to Westfield, N. J., where they will reside.

Simons—Jones.

Miss Henrietta Louise Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith Jones of 900 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, and William Robinson Simons, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Simons of Lefferts Place, were married in the Church of the Pilgrims, Henry and Remsen Streets, that borough, last night. The bride was given away by her father. The maid of honor was Miss Maud Virginia Jones, and the bridesmaids were Miss Mabel E. Granberry, Miss Mary Preston, Miss Helen E. Jones, Miss Kate Davies Ketcham, Miss Julia J. Ketcham, Miss E. Mae Simons, all of Brooklyn, and Miss Julia W. Hastings of Port Gibson, Miss. The best man was Roland W. Betts, and the ushers were Foster Crampton, C. Stacy Bender, Thomas M. Gurney, Harry Rittinger, and Harold Townsend. A reception was held at the home of the bride's parents after the wedding ceremony.

Laimbeer—Abbot.

Miss Kate L. Abbot, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Abbot of 5 First Place, Brooklyn, and Francis Effingham Laimbeer were married, in the First Presbyterian Church, Henry Street, near Clark Street, that borough, yesterday evening. The maid of honor was Miss Helen Barbara Abbot. The bridesmaids were Miss Julia Abbot of East Orange, Miss Edith Sexton, Miss Antoinette Pell, and Miss Louise Murray of Brooklyn. The best man was John Laimbeer, Jr., and the ushers were Richard Laimbeer Sandford, Prentice Abbot, Jr., Prof. Ely Williams Jackson of Columbia University, ex-Senator Frank D. Pavey, Jared G. Baldwin, Norman Burnell, Samuel Gilford, and De Forest Grant.

Whitney—Jessup.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Nov. 10.—At the Second Presbyterian Church, on Jefferson Avenue, at 8 o'clock this evening, Miss Amy Jessup, daughter of Mrs. George Alexander Jessup, was married to Livingston Whitney of Morristown, N. J.

The matron of honor was Mrs. Richard M. Bissell of Hartford, daughter of W. H. Truesdale. The bridesmaids were Miss Mary M. March, Miss Laura E. Slade, and Miss Letie Whitney of Morristown; Miss Ethel Boies and Miss Anna Archbald of this city. The best man was Alfred R. Whitney, Jr., of Morristown. A large reception was held at the home of the bride's mother on Clay Avenue immediately after the wedding.

Morgan—Meyers.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Nov. 10.—Miss Lela Augusta Meyers was married to John Hill Morgan of Brooklyn at 1 o'clock to-day in St. Paul's Episcopal Church by the Rev. Dr. Robert Strange, the event attracting a fashionable audience.

The matron of honor was her sister, Mrs. Richard O'Neil of Boston. The bridegroom's brother, Lancaster Morgan, of New York, was best man. Miss May Handy, Miss Effie Branch, Miss Moss, and Miss Edith Stotsbury of Philadelphia were bridesmaids. The groomsmen were Norman F. Dike, Mr. Beadleson, Herbert Litchfield, and Mr. Gardner of New York, and L. T. Meyers of this city.

A wedding breakfast was served in the home of Mrs. Joseph R. Anderson.

Legg—Welsh.

Miss Lillian Welsh, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Charles Welsh, was married to H. Bertram Legg yesterday afternoon in St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church. Miss Mabel Elisabeth Welsh, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Grace Ballard, Miss Alice Douglass, Miss Alice Beebe, and Miss Ethel Peck. Miss Ruth Welsh was flower girl. George Albert Legg, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were S. Howard Armstrong, Lyman Rhoades, Jr., S. Charles Welsh, Jr., Hugh S. Jarvis, William C. Armstrong, and George W. Welsh. After the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, a small reception was held at the home of the bride's parents.

WILLIAM L. ELKINS BURIED.

Philadelphia Financier's Funeral Attended by Well-Known Men.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—The funeral services of William L. Elkins to-day were conducted by the Rev. J. T. Cole, rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Elkins mansion at Ashbourne, and the body was laid away in the family mausoleum at Laurel Hill Cemetery without ceremony. The following acted as honorary pall bearers:

P. A. B. Widener, Thomas Dolan, A. J. Cassatt, E. B. Morris, C. Stuart Patterson, Dr. Louis A. Duhring, General Louis Wagner, United States Senator Stephen B. Elkins, Col. J. K. McIntyre, William C. Whitney, George A. Huhn, Thomas F. Ryan, Clement A. Griscom, Isaac H. Clothier, John G. Johnson, Amos R. Little, N. Parker Shortridge, John D. Rockefeller, Henry H. Rogers, D. Newlin Fell, William R. Nicholson, Jay Cooke, and Col. A. Loudon Snowden.

When the funeral services began the trolley system suspended operations, and every car in the city remained stationary for one minute as a tribute to the memory of the traction magnate.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Nicholas Doran.

The Rev. Nicholas Doran, pastor of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, Summit and Hicks Streets, Brooklyn, died yesterday morning at the pastoral residence, of pneumonia. Father Doran was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1839, and came to this country when a youth. He was educated at St. Francis's College, Brooklyn; St. John's College, Fordham, and at the seminary of Our Lady of Angels, Niagara Falls. He was ordained at Buffalo in 1870, and his first charge was as assistant to the late Father Edward J. O'Reilly at St. Stephen's Church, Brooklyn. From there he was sent to Roslyn, L. I., and some years later became pastor of the Church of St. Mary of the Immaculate Conception, Brooklyn. He was transferred from the church back to St. Stephen's, and had continued as the pastor there up to the time of his death.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15 cts.

COLLARS, E. A. W. CUFFS. The Linen of a Gentleman.

MARRIED.

FERGUSON—PRICE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1903, at St. George's Church, Schenectady, N. Y., by the Rev. Henry Ferguson of Hartford, Conn., assisted by the Rev. J. P. E. Pandleton, Ellen Margaret, daughter of the late Prof. Isaiah B. Price, to Samuel Ferguson.

LAIMBEER—ABBOT.—On Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1903, at the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. L. Mason Clarke, assisted by Rev. David James Burrell, Kate Laimbeer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Prentice Abbot of Brooklyn to Mr. Francis Effingham Laimbeer of Manhattan.

ROXBURGHE—GOELET.—At St. Thomas's Church, New York City, on Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1903, by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Albany and the Rev. Dr. Stires, Mary Wilson, daughter of the late Ogden Goelet, to the Duke of Roxburghe.

WHITNEY—JESSUP.—On Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1903, at the Second Presbyterian Church, Scranton, Pa., by the Rev. Dr. Henry H. Jessup of Beirut, Syria, assisted by the Rev. Dr. James McLeod, Amanda Harris, daughter of Ellen Beardsley and the late George Augustus Jessup, to Livingston Whitney of Morristown, N. J.

DIED.

BURCKHARDT.—At Paris, France, Edward Burckhardt, in the 69th year of his age.

CAMP.—Suddenly, on Sunday, 8th inst., at Camp Memorial Church, Nathan H. Camp, in his 61st year.

Funeral services at church, 141 Chrystie St., on Wednesday, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at Norwalk, Conn.

CLARK.—On Sunday, Nov. 8, Edward B., beloved husband of Jane Maguire and son of Gen. Emmons and the late Adelia Augusta Clark, in the 37th year of his age.

Funeral from Mortuary Chapel of St. Leo's Church, 28th St. and Madison Av., Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 9 A. M.; thence to St. Leo's Church, where a mass of requiem will be offered. Interment Trinity Cemetery.

CURRIE.—On Nov. 8, 1903, Charles Paddock Currie, in the 74th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 99 Convent Av., Wednesday, Nov. 11, at 1:30 P. M. Interment at Hudson, N. Y. Friends are respectfully requested to omit flowers.

Hudson, N. Y., papers please copy.

FITZGERALD.—On Tuesday, Nov. 10, Maria, mother of Louise, Maria, and Ed. C. M. Fitzgerald, in her 71st year.

Services Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, at her residence, foot of Hubbard St., Gravesend Beach.

Interment private.

HAMILTON.—Suddenly, in Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 9, 1903, Miss Jennie Hamilton, daughter of the late Alexander and Elizabeth Burr Hamilton.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAMMOND.—Nov. 9, 1903, at her home, 16 West 11th St., New York City, Harriot Milton Hammond, dearly beloved sister of Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan.

Services Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 11, at 4 o'clock, at 16 West 11th St. Interment at Winchester, Va., on Friday next.

JOHNSON.—At her residence, 21 West 96th St., New York, on Nov. 9, Anna, wife of James G. Johnson.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Holy Name, Amsterdam Av. and 96th St., at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

KUHN.—On Nov. 10, 1903, Charles F. Kuhn, in the 64th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 176 West 105th St., corner Amsterdam Av., on Friday, Nov. 13, at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Kindly omit flowers.

LOCKWOOD.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Nov. 8, 1903, at her residence, 858 West End Av., Jennie Louise, wife of Harry Duryee Lockwood and daughter of John Moller.

Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

MITCHELL.—On Monday, Nov. 9, 1903, Alexander Mitchell, in the 86th year of his age.

Services at his late residence, 136 West 104th St., Wednesday, Nov. 11, at 1:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

SKINNER.—At Catskill, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1903, Mary Elizabeth Bruce, wife of the late John Warburton Skinner, in her 84th year.

Hartford and Yonkers papers please copy.

TAYLOR.—Nov. 9, at South Orange, N. J., Phoebe, widow of Thos. H. Taylor, in the 89th year of her age.

Funeral private. Interment at Rhoedale Cemetery.

THAYER.—At Mountain Station, N. J., Nov. 10, 1903, Hannah Appleton, widow of Robert H. Thayer, aged 85 years.

Funeral Thursday, Nov. 12, at 2:30 o'clock from her late residence, 140 Montrose Av.

VAIL.—Suddenly, on Nov. 9, Leonard Gordon, youngest son of Matilda and the late Philetus W. Vail of Newark, N. J.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his home, 33 Lombardy St., Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 12, at 2 P. M. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery at the convenience of the family.

High-Class Granite Monuments. Marble and Bronze Statuary. Designs, estimates submitted. C. B. CANFIELD, 1,132 Broadway.

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"Rebecca has come to stay with one for all time, and delight one perpetually, like Marjorie Fleming." —The Literary World. $1.25

"One of the best historical novels of any kind."

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"A novel that makes the reader forget the flight of time. Its plot is absorbing and its situations are thrilling."—Boston Transcript. $1.50

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JEWEL

By CLARA LOUISE BURNHAM.

"A novel to arouse the interest and stimulate the curiosity of all readers of fiction."—New Haven Leader. $1.50

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NOTED BERLIN TEACHER DEAD.

Mayor Low and Former Minister Bancroft Davis Were Among Her Pupils.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—Dr. Mets Hempel, probably the best-known private teacher of German in Berlin, died of heart disease to-day. Her certificates were standard qualifications for instructors in many American schools. Among her pupils were Mayor Seth Low of New York, ex-United States Minister J. C. Bancroft Davis, and the late Ambassador Uhl.

Obituary Notes.

FRANCIS M. DARBY, formerly United States Assistant Sub-Treasurer at Baltimore, aged sixty-four, died yesterday of stomach trouble at Baltimore.

DEATHS REPORTED NOV. 10.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Nov.
AMPER, Jonas, 70 Ridge St.	64	9
ADAMS, Frederick, 203

ADAMS TO STAY IN JAIL

Court of Appeals Affirms Sentence of "Policy King."

Court Holds Adams Was Not Compelled to Testify Against Himself by Seizure of His Papers.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 10.—The Court of Appeals to-day affirmed the conviction of Al. Adams of New York City, the so-called "Policy King," and he must complete the sentence which he has been serving in Sing Sing Prison since April.

The grounds of Adams's appeal, conducted by T. Laflin Kellogg, involved an attack upon the constitutionality of the anti-policy law, as well as the contention that Adams's personal rights were violated.

Mr. Kellogg contended that by the reception in evidence of Adams's private papers, secured in the raid upon Adams's real estate office, which had no relation whatever to the game of policy, Adams's constitutional right to be secure in his person, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, will be violated. Mr. Kellogg also insisted that Adams was thereby compelled to be a witness against himself, in violation not only of the State, but of the Federal Constitution. Mr. Kellogg further contended that the law under which Adams was convicted is unconstitutional in that it declared the possession of a policy slip to be prima facie presumption of guilt, thereby taking away the right of trial by jury, and that its exemption of "public officers" from such presumption created an unconstitutional discrimination.

In its opinion, written by Judge Bartlett, the court holds with the Appellate Division that the manner in which evidence is obtained has no effect upon its admissibility in a criminal case; that if the defendant was subjected to illegal search or seizure he has his redress by means not involved in the criminal case.

As to the exemption of "public officers," the court holds that a reasonable interpretation of the law would deprive this discrimination of any undue effect. The defendant, it is held, was not compelled in any undue degree to testify against himself by the seizure of his private papers, and there was no error in his trial and conviction.

"Al" Adams was convicted on April 17 on a charge of having policy paraphernalia in his possession and sentenced by Justice Scott to not less than one year's imprisonment and not more than a year and nine months.

NEW YORK CENTRAL'S CHANGE.

James Stillman Elected a Director to Succeed E. V. W. Rossiter.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New York Central Railroad at the Grand Central Station yesterday morning James Stillman, President of the National City Bank, was elected a Director of the road. In order to make room for the entrance of Mr. Stillman into the Directorate, E. V. W. Rossiter, First Vice President of the road, in charge of the financial department, resigned from the board. Mr. Stillman was also appointed a member of the Executive Committee.

The announcement of this action was followed by much gossip in financial and railroad circles regarding the meaning of this change. It was pointed out that Mr. Rossiter had always been regarded as the personal representative of W. K. Vanderbilt. Therefore, it was said, his retirement from the board would not be thought of except under unusual provocation. This provocation, according to the gossip, was the desire on the part of John D. Rockefeller to have representation on the board.

So far as known Mr. Rockefeller has not heretofore been interested extensively in New York Central. Of the so-called Standard Oil interests only William Rockefeller has been connected with the road, and he has been a Director for many years. For some months, however, there have been definite reports of Standard Oil buying in New York Central, and, therefore, the election of a representative of the Rockefeller interests did not come as a surprise to Wall Street.

The news of Mr. Stillman's election served to sustain the price of New York Central in the stock market, where it remained fairly steady about two points above the price of Pennsylvania, for something of a novelty, for heretofore New York Central has never been quoted above Pennsylvania, except for exceedingly short periods. The Street took Mr. Stillman's election to the Directorate as meaning that the Standard Oil interests had their influence in favor of the Central as against the Pennsylvania Railroad. It was also said that the Vanderbilts were no longer the controlling interest in New York Central. This, however, is not borne out by the list of Directors, which shows that the Vanderbilts are still dominant.

The Directors at present are W. K. Vanderbilt, F. W. Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, Samuel F. Barger, J. Pierpont Morgan, Edward H. Harriman, Henry H. Rogers, Charles C. Clarke, William Bliss, George S. Bowdoin, William Rockefeller, James Stillman, and D. O. Mills.

Long Island Road Meeting.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Long Island Railroad Company will be held in Long Island City on Nov. 24, for the purpose of authorizing a mortgage to secure an issue of bonds to be used for refunding the existing debts and obligations of the company. These bonds are the ones which, to the amount of $10,000,000, were recently sold to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. The meeting will also approve a lease of the New York and Rockaway Beach Railway Company and the Long Island Railroad Company, North Shore Branch.

Railroad Sued for Taxes.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 10.—The revenue agent of the State of Mississippi has filed suit here to recover $1,085,000 back taxes alleged to be due the State from the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Railroad, now a part of the Illinois Central Railway. Suit is brought for eleven years' taxes on $9,000,000 worth of stock of the company, which it is said has escaped paying revenue to the State for that period.

RAILROAD LABOR HEARING.

No Employes Present Before the Massachusetts Commissioners.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—The Board of Railroad Commissioners to-day opened an investigation into the hours of labor of railroad employes in the State, but no one appeared to speak in favor of reducing the hours of the employes.

Counsel representing the New York, New Haven and Hartford and the Boston and Maine Railroads, and the Boston and Albany system of the New York Central Road, said that the present arrangements, whereby the railroads deal with their employes directly through the latter's organizations were most satisfactory, and that there was no demand for interference by the board or by the Legislature.

Chairman Jackson of the board suggested that another hearing might be held.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The storm that was central Monday evening over Lake Superior has moved rapidly eastward to the lower St. Lawrence Valley, and a disturbance has appeared over Bermuda. The North Pacific storm that occupied the North Rocky Mountain district Monday evening has moved eastward and now presents a trough of low barometer extending from Manitoba to Northwest Texas. An area of high barometer has moved from Kansas to the interior of the South Atlantic States and the pressure has risen rapidly over the Middle and North Rocky Mountain districts.

The temperature has risen generally in the Atlantic and Southern States, and from the Upper Mississippi Valley to Texas, and has fallen over the Middle and North Rocky Mountain and Middle Plateau region, and also over the great lakes.

The weather is cloudy in the Northwest and Southwest, and from the Middle and North Pacific Coasts over the Middle Plateau region.

Precipitation has been lifted, however, to rain on the North Pacific Coast. Light snow in the Middle and North Rocky Mountain districts and the British Northwest Territory.

During Wednesday the barometer will fall rapidly over the lake region, the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys, with increasing cloudiness in those districts, and will rise rapidly with a decided fall in temperature in the Upper Mississippi Valley, the upper lake region, and the Northwest. By Wednesday night the rain area with lower temperature will extend to the Allegheny Mountains and reach the Atlantic Coast States Thursday.

East of the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys the weather will be fair Wednesday, with rising temperature west of the Rocky Mountains. Along the New England Coast the winds will be fresh to brisk from north to northeast; on the Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh to brisk north, shifting to east winds; on the South Atlantic Coast, fresh east to southeast winds; on the Gulf Coast, brisk south; on the lower lakes, increasing southeast; and the upper lakes, increasing and high east, shifting to northwest.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Pacific Coast from Eureka, Cal., northward; on the lake region, except Lake Ontario and the middle eastern Erie, and on the South New England Coast.

Steamships departing Wednesday for European ports will have brisk north to northeast winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.

New England, fair Wednesday, with winds shifting to fresh to brisk east to northwest; Thursday rain.

District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, partly cloudy Wednesday; rain and colder Thursday; winds shifting to east and increasing.

Western New York, increasing cloudiness Wednesday; rain or snow and cooler Thursday; winds shifting to southeast and increasing.

Eastern New York, increasing cloudiness Wednesday; rain or snow and cooler Thursday; winds shifting to southeast and increasing.

Eastern Pennsylvania, partly cloudy Wednesday; rain and cooler Thursday; winds shifting to east and increasing.

Western Pennsylvania—Increasing cloudiness Wednesday; rain or snow and cooler Thursday; winds shifting to southeast and increasing.

North Carolina and South Carolina—Partly cloudy Wednesday; rain and cooler Thursday; fresh north shifting to east winds.

West Virginia—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Wednesday; rain and cooler Thursday.

Minnesota—Snow and colder Wednesday; Thursday fair and warmer; high northwest winds.

North Dakota and South Dakota—Fair Wednesday, with colder in east portion; Thursday fair and warmer.

LOCAL FORECAST—Increasing cloudiness today; rain and colder to-morrow; winds shifting to brisk east.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		—TIMES—
	1902.	1903.	1903.
3 A. M.	44	46	49
6 A. M.	43	43	47
9 A. M.	47	45	52
12 M.	61	49	58
3 P. M.	64	50	56
6 P. M.	60	50	56
9 P. M.	55	54	53
12 P. M.	49	50	51

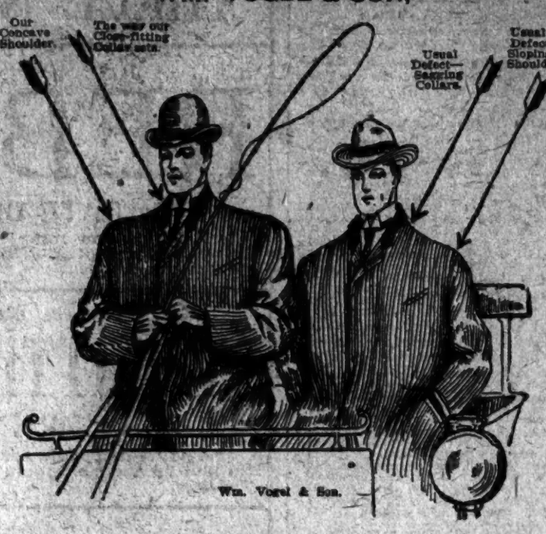
THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	52½
Weather Bureau	52
Corresponding date 1902	54
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	47

The thermometer registered 44 degrees at 8 A. M. and 56 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 60 degrees at 3:15 P. M. and the minimum 43 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 91 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 60 per cent. at 8 P. M.

WM. VOGEL & SON.



An Invitation to Prove Our "Concave" Shoulder.

We do not believe we have said enough about our famous "Concave" Shoulder. We wish you could realize its manliness, its effectiveness, as we do. We are convinced it is the best thing ever done in clothes making. It remains for you to be convinced. And you will if you accept our invitation to come in and prove it—to try on some of our clothes. It will be a revelation to you—our "Concave" Shoulder is something so different to what you find in other ready-made clothes or even in high-priced custom-tailor clothes. The style of it, the grace of it is obtained in the making. There is no superfluous wadding to shrink and sag and lose its shape. Our "Concave" Shoulder will retain its shape—always.

$20 Winter Suits & Overcoats

All the new models in single and double-breasted sack suits, made of cheviots, tweeds, cassimeres, Thibets, unfinished worsteds, in plain colors and fancy patterns—$20.

In overcoats there is the medium length, the full-draped Chesterfield and the big, roomy, extra long overcoat; these come in black and Oxford velours, kerseys and meltons. And the belted Tourist overcoat in large plaided effects—$20.

Other Suits and Overcoats, $12.50 to $50.

WM. VOGEL & SON,

Broadway. Houston St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HENRY A. BUTT, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry A. Butt, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 7th, 1903, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 23d, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. NATH'L A. PRENTISS,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, November 10th, 1903.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

TWACHTMAN, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. TWACHTMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, No. 66 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of December, 1903.—Dated New York, the 5th day of June, 1903. KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, MARTHA S. TWACHTMAN, Administratrix. BROWNE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Administrators, 23 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of THE GLOBE COMPANY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt and to whom it may concern:

Pursuant to an order of the above court, duly made and entered herein on November 6th, 1903, the undersigned receiver of the estate of said bankrupt will sell the property belonging thereto, consisting of a stock of general merchandise, including overcoats and other clothing, both men's and children's; shoes, stockings, corsets, suspenders, underwear, &c., and also the safe, furniture, and fixtures, all now contained in the place of business of Charles Shongood, U. S. Official Auctioneer, at 113 and 115 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, as follows: Sealed bids for said property will be received by the undersigned at the office of Charles L. Greenhall, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before November 14th, 1903, at 12 M., at which time and place they will be opened by him. All such bids to be sent to the receiver in sealed envelopes indorsed "Bid for The Globe Co. property," and accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least ten per cent. of the amount of the bid. The receiver reserves the right to reject all bids submitted.

The property may be inspected and examined at the above address upon November 12th and 13th, 1903, between the hours of one P. M. and four P. M.

Notice is hereby further given that in the event the receiver shall reject all bids submitted in accordance with the foregoing, the said property will be sold at public auction at the above address on November 14th, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer in Bankruptcy, for not less than seventy-five per cent. of its appraised value.

Dated New York, November 7th, 1903.

BEVERLY R. ROBINSON, Receiver, 49 Wall Street, New York City.

CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN J. SULLIVAN, bankrupt.—No. 6,307.

To the creditors of John J. Sullivan of the City, County and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1903, the said John J. Sullivan was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, November 9th, 1903.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of FRANK L. COLE, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of gents' furnishings, jewelry, notions, and fixtures, is offered for sale by the receiver of said bankrupt.

The property may be inspected at the store and premises, No. 184 Liberty Street in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th and 13th days of November, 1903, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Bids for said stock and fixtures will be received by J. Linsey Johnson, Esq., receiver, at his office, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, up to the 14th day of November, 1903, at 10 A. M. The same will be opened at the office of said receiver on said 14th day of November, 1903, at 10:30 A. M.

All bids must be accompanied by a certified check for at least 10 per cent. of the amount of the bid.

If the receiver rejects all bids, said property will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, Esq., at No. 124 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of November, 1903, at 10:30 A. M.

Dated New York, November 10th, 1903.

J. LINSEY JOHNSON, Receiver.

MYERS & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, Manhattan, City of New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM M. EISENBERG, Bankrupt.—Pursuant to an order of the above-named Court, duly made and entered herein on November 5th, 1903, the undersigned receiver of the estate of the said bankrupt will sell property belonging thereto, consisting of a large stock of fur skins, fixtures, safes, desks, etc., all contained in store formerly occupied by the bankrupt, Number 45 University Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, as follows: Sealed bids for said property may be submitted to William F. Dunning, receiver, at his office, 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before Monday, November 16th, 1903, at 11 A. M., at which time and place they will be opened by him. Each bid must be accompanied by cash or a certified check for at least ten per cent. (10%) of the amount thereof, and the receiver reserves the right to reject all bids submitted. Said property may be inspected on said premises on November 12th, 13th, and 14th, 1903, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.—William F. Dunning, Receiver. Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, N. Y. City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS F. CASHMAN, bankrupt. No. 6,224.

To the creditors of Thomas F. Cashman of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1903, the said Thomas F. Cashman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, November 9th, 1903.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CATHERINE J. PAINE, plaintiff, against THOMAS WILSON and others, defendants.

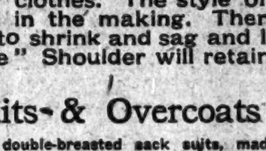
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 30th day of October, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of December, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being at Fordham, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, and being the lot known and designated as lot Number 57 upon a certain map filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, entitled "Map of land in partition belonging to the heirs of Thomas Basford, Esq., situated at Fordham, in the Town of West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y." The premises hereby conveyed being bounded and described from said map as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Wetmore (now called One Hundred and Eighty-fifth) Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of said street and Railroad Avenue, (now called Vanderbilt Avenue East,) and running thence northerly and parallel with said avenue one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel with said street fifty feet; thence southerly and parallel with said avenue one hundred feet to said street, and thence westerly along said street fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the party of the first part by Samuel M. Purdy and another, executors, &c., of Nicholas W. Phillips, deceased, by deed dated July 10th, 1894, and recorded in the New York Register's Office July 12th, 1894, in Liber 1,980 of Conveyances, page 118.—Dated New York, November 10th, 1903.

SOLON BERRICK, Referee.

REUBEN MAPELDEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number is 697 East 185th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $3,348.06, with interest thereon from the 26th day of October, 1903, together with costs and allowances amounting to $341.79, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase-money, or paid by the referee, is $1,020.53 and interest.—Dated New York, November 5th, 1903.

SOLON BERRICK, Referee.

n11-2aw3w-WAS&246

PARTITION SALE.—Policies of title insurance of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company furnished to the purchaser free of charge.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—HENRY PARISH, individually and as executor, &c.; Helen Parish, and others, plaintiffs, against SUSAN DELAFIELD PARISH and others, defendants.

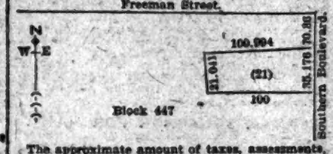
Pursuant to an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, dated the 18th day of April, 1902, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 19th day of April, 1902, and an order of this Court, made and entered July 7th, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment and order named, will resell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of November, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by George H. Read, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being on the southeasterly corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point or corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Sixteenth Street with the easterly line of Fifth Avenue; and running thence easterly, along said southerly line of Sixteenth Street, one hundred and twenty-eight feet four inches; thence southerly at right angles with said southerly line of Sixteenth Street, thirty-eight feet six inches; thence westerly, on a line parallel with said southerly line of Sixteenth Street, one hundred and twenty-eight feet four inches to the said easterly line of Fifth Avenue; thence northerly, along said easterly line of Fifth Avenue, thirty-eight feet six inches to the place of beginning.

Second parcel—Lot No. 2:

Beginning at a point in the westerly side of Southern Boulevard distant seventy feet and 30-100 of a foot (70.30 ft.) southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Southern Boulevard with the southerly side of Freeman Street; running thence southwardly along the westerly side of Southern Boulevard thirty-five feet and 176-1000 of a foot (35.176 ft.); thence westwardly one hundred (100) feet; thence northwardly twenty-one feet and 41-1000 of a foot (21.041 ft.); thence eastwardly one hundred feet and 904-1000 of a foot (100.904 ft.) to the point or place of beginning.

The following is a diagram of that part of the premises to be sold which is last above described:



The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens upon "Parcel Number One" above set forth, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,200.45, with interest and penalties.

PARCEL NUMBER 2.

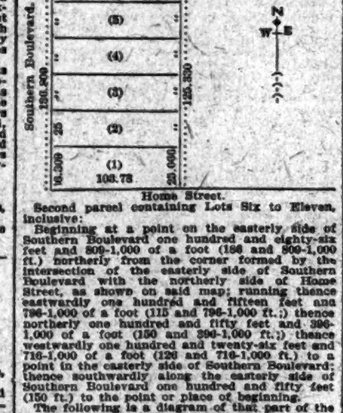
Also all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, part of the Fox Estate so-called, situate in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, shown upon the said map No. 406—1 as Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, in Block No. 446, said lots or parcels being particularly described as follows, to wit:

First parcel containing Lots One to Five, inclusive:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Southern Boulevard with the easterly side of Southern Boulevard; running thence northwardly along the easterly side of Southern Boulevard one hundred thirty-six feet and 800-1,000 of a foot (136 800-1,000 ft.); thence eastwardly one hundred and twelve feet and 156-1,000 of a foot, (112 156-1,000 ft.;) thence southwardly one hundred and twenty-five feet and 250-1,000 of a foot (125 250-1,000 ft.) to a point in the northerly side of Home Street; thence westwardly along the northerly side of Home Street one hundred and three feet and 519-1,000 of a foot (103 519-1,000 ft.) to the point or place of beginning.

The following is a diagram of that part of the premises to be sold which is last above described:

Block 448



Second parcel containing Lots Six to Eleven, inclusive:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Southern Boulevard one hundred and eighty-six and 800-1,000 of a foot (186 and 800-1,000 ft.) northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Southern Boulevard with the northerly side of Home Street, as shown on said map; running thence eastwardly one hundred and fifteen feet and 796-1,000 of a foot (115 and 796-1,000 ft.;) thence northerly one hundred and fifty feet and 390-1,000 of a foot (150 and 390-1,000 ft.;) thence westwardly one hundred and twenty-six feet and 716-1,000 of a foot (126 and 716-1,000 ft.) to a point in the easterly side of Southern Boulevard; thence southwardly along the easterly side of Southern Boulevard one hundred and fifty feet (150 ft.) to the point or place of beginning.

The following is a diagram of that part of the premises to be sold which is last above described:

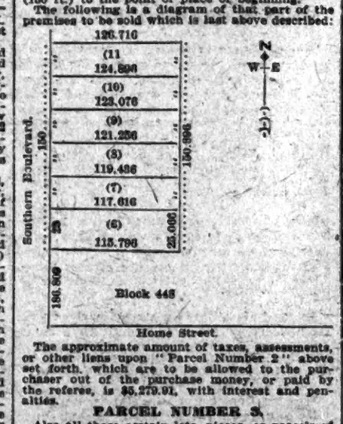
The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens upon "Parcel Number 2" above set forth, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $5,279.91, with interest and penalties.

PARCEL NUMBER 3.

Also all those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, part of the Fox Estate so-called, situate in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, which on a certain map entitled "Map of Subdivision of Property of Mary L. Tiffany, in the 23d Ward of the City of New York," known as Map No. 945, are shown and distinguished as Lots Nos. 22, 23, and 24 in Block No. 444, which said lots are bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northwest side of Intervale Avenue, as shown on said map distant five hundred and eight feet and 46-100 of a foot (508 & 46-100 ft.) northeasterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Intervale Avenue with the northeasterly side of East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, and running thence northwesterly seventy-seven feet and 37-100 of a foot (77 and 37-100 ft.) to a point in the northerly line of the Fox Estate; thence easterly and along the same one hundred and five feet and 10-100 of a foot (105 and 10-100 ft.) to a point where said line intersects the northwesterly side of Intervale Avenue; thence southwesterly and along the same seventy-one feet and 37-100 of a foot (71 and 37-100 ft.) to the point or place of beginning.

The following is a diagram of that part of the premises to be sold which is last above described:



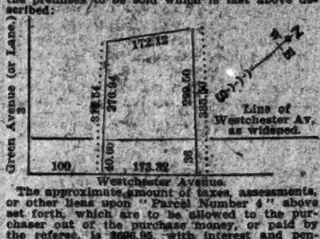
The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens upon "Parcel Number 3" above set forth, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $5,279.91, with interest and penalties.

PARCEL NUMBER 4.

Also all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the former village of Westchester, in the Borough of the Bronx, City and county aforesaid, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly side of Westchester Avenue, distant one hundred (100) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Westchester Avenue with the easterly side of Greene Avenue (formerly known as Green Lane,) running thence easterly along the northerly side of Westchester Avenue one hundred and seventy-three feet and thirty-two one-hundredths of a foot, (173.32,) to a point in the northerly side of Westchester Avenue; thence northwesterly in a straight line, forming an angle of ninety-one degrees six minutes and fifty seconds, (91° 6' 50") with the said last-mentioned boundary, three hundred and thirty-five feet and fifty one-hundredths of a foot (335.50) to a point in the centre of a stone wall; thence southwestwardly along the centre of said stone wall one hundred and seventy-two feet and twelve one-hundredths of a foot (172.12) to a point in the centre of said stone wall; thence southeastwardly in a straight line three hundred and seventeen feet and fifty-four one-hundredths of a foot (317.54) to the point or place of beginning; said last mentioned line forming an angle of eighty-eight degrees and twenty-six minutes (88° 26') with the first dimension. Except so much thereof as has been taken by the City of New York by the widening of Westchester Avenue.

The following is a diagram of that part of the premises to be sold which is last above described:



The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens upon "Parcel Number 4" above set forth, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $696.95, with interest and penalties.

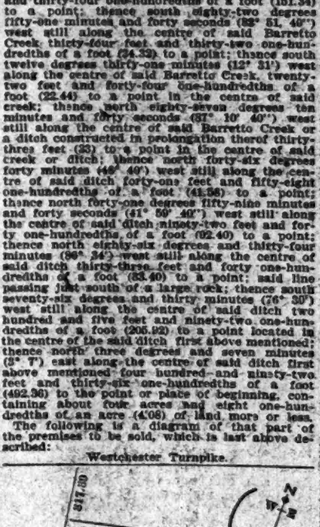
PARCEL NUMBER 5.

Also that certain piece or parcel of land in the Borough of Bronx City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the centre line of a ditch (which runs ditch for a part of its distance separates lands now or late of the estate of Watson from lands now or late of the estate of Traak, and the centre line of which said ditch extended southerly in a straight line forms the westerly boundary of the parcel of land hereby intended to be described,) distant three hundred and seventeen feet and thirty-nine one-hundredths of a foot (317.39) southerly from the southerly side of Westchester Turnpike (the distance being measured along the centre line of said ditch,) and running thence south sixty-five degrees fifty-seven minutes and thirty seconds (65° 57' 30") east along the centre of a certain other ditch five hundred and forty-six feet and eight-four one-hundredths of a foot (546.84) to a point in the centre of Barretto Creek; thence south sixteen degrees twenty-seven minutes and twenty seconds, (16° 27' 20") west along the centre of said Barretto Creek thirty-nine feet and eighty-eight one-hundredths of a foot (39.88) to a point; thence south one degree thirty-eight minutes and forty seconds (1° 38' 40") west along the centre of said Barretto Creek thirty-eight (38) feet to a point; thence north seventy-nine degrees forty-six minutes and thirty seconds (79° 46' 30") west still along the centre of said Barretto Creek, sixty-two feet and four one-hundredths of a foot, (62.04) to point; thence south seven degrees fifty-seven minutes and forty seconds (7° 57' 40") east still along the centre of said Barretto Creek fifteen feet and eighty-one one-hundredths of a foot (15.81) to a point; thence south thirty-seven degrees (37°) east still along the centre of said Barretto Creek seventy-nine feet and twenty one-hundredths of a foot (79.20) to a point; thence south seven degrees fifty minutes and thirty seconds (7° 50' 30") east still along the centre of said Barretto Creek seventy-five feet and twenty-four one-hundredths of a foot (75.24) to a point; thence north sixty-one degrees and six minutes (61° 6') west still along the centre of said Barretto Creek sixty-six (66) feet to a point; thence south seventy-nine degrees six minutes and ten seconds (79° 6' 10") west still along the centre of said Barretto Creek fifty-four feet and seventy-eight one-hundredths of a foot (54.78) to a point; thence south thirty-four degrees forty-nine minutes and forty seconds (34° 9' 40") west still along the centre of said Barretto Creek thirty-four feet and thirty-two one-hundredths of a foot (34.32) to a point; thence south fifteen degrees fifty-three minutes and twenty seconds (15° 53' 20") east still along the centre of said Barretto Creek one hundred and fifty-six and thirty-four one-hundredths of a foot (151.34) to a point; thence south eighty-two degrees fifty-one minutes and forty seconds (82° 51' 40") west still along the centre of said Barretto Creek thirty-four feet and thirty-two one-hundredths of a foot (34.32) to a point; thence south twelve degrees thirty-one minutes (12° 31') west still along the centre of said Barretto Creek two feet and forty-four one-hundredths of a foot (22.44) to a point in the centre of said creek; thence north eighty-seven degrees ten minutes and forty seconds (87° 10' 40") west still along the centre of said Barretto Creek or a ditch constructed in prolongation thereof thirty-three feet (33) to a point in the centre of said creek or ditch; thence north forty-six degrees forty minutes (46° 40') west still along the centre of said ditch forty-one feet and fifty-eight one-hundredths of a foot (41.58) to a point; thence north forty-one degrees fifty-nine minutes and forty seconds (41° 59' 40") west still along the centre of said ditch ninety-two feet and forty one-hundredths of a foot (92.40) to a point; thence north eighty-six degrees and thirty-four minutes (86° 34') west still along the centre of said ditch two hundred and five feet and seventy-eight one-hundredths of a foot (205.78) to a point located in the centre of the said ditch first above mentioned; thence north three degrees and forty minutes (3° 7') east along the centre of said ditch first above mentioned four hundred and ninety-two feet and thirty-six one-hundredths of a foot (492.36) to the point or place of beginning, containing about four acres and eight one-hundredths of an acre (4.08) of land more or less.

The following is a diagram of that part of the premises to be sold, which is last above described:

Westchester Turnpike.



The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens upon "Parcel No. 5" above set forth, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $356.10, with interest and penalties.

Dated New York, November 9th, 1903.

DONALD McLEAN, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & ADERHOLD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

Trustee Sale.—District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of the West Shore Dry Goods Company, bankrupt.—I, Wells, auctioneer, 11 Lispenard Street, sells to-day, Nov. 11, at 10:30 A. M., the entire stock of above-mentioned bankrupt, consisting of ladies' and gents' furnishings, domestics, notions, holiday goods, toys, house furnishings, underwear, hosiery, ribbons, corsets, laces, embroideries, stationery. Stock removed from Kingston, N. Y., for convenience of sale. W. N. Gill, Trustee. Amos Van Etten, Referee in Bankruptcy for Ulster County, N. Y.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—SCHUYLER VAN CORTLANDT HAMILTON, Gertrude Ray Hamilton, and Violet Loring Hamilton, suing by Edward R. Vollmer, their guardian ad litem, plaintiffs, against EDMUND L. BAYLIES and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 26th day of October, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of December, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by S. Goldschicker, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situated, lying, and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, which is designated as Parcel Number One on a map entitled, "Partition Map of lands in the City of Newport, Rhode Island; also the 1st, 10th, and 20th Wards of the City of New York, belonging to the estate of Robert Gray, deceased," made by Amerman & Ford, City Surveyors, dated the 17th day of October, 1879, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 449, and designated by Plan Number Thirty-six, (36,) and which is bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-ninth Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the easterly line of Eleventh Avenue; running thence easterly along Twenty-ninth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches; thence westerly parallel with the middle line of the block twenty-five feet, and thence northerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of the Eleventh Avenue, at the centre of a party wall, distant thirty feet northerly from the north

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

NEW COMMISSIONS RULING.

Decision by Judge Somerville May Clear Off 2,000 Pending Cases.

A new decision on the much disputed question of commissions was handed down yesterday by the Board of United States General Appraisers. It was written by Judge Henderson M. Somerville, and concurred in by General Appraiser Fischer. A dissenting opinion was filed by Judge Byron S. Waite. This decision, if not appealed from will clear up nearly 2,000 suspended cases now on the files of the board.

The protestants were Lahey & Duncan of New York, and their protest is against the action of the Collector in adding to the dutiable value of the goods an item of about 2½ per cent., which they claimed was a commission paid to their European purchasing agents. The local appraiser had previously passed the invoice with this commission deducted. Judge Somerville in his opinion quotes many decisions, both of the Board of Appraisers and the courts. He says:

The report of the Collector shows that this addition was made upon a mere inspection of the invoice upon the theory that the invoice itself failed to show that the commission was paid to a commissionaire, or to a person other than the seller of the merchandise. He accordingly added commission as part of the dutiable value that was subject to duty. We think it entirely clear that the ground assigned by the Collector for this action is unsupported in law. It is the universal practice of shippers and importers in making out invoices and entries to specify items of commission without stating the name of the person to whom such commission was paid; and there seems to be no law or regulation which requires any one to make such statement.

The remedy of the Collector in this case was, in our judgment, to call for a reappraisement of the goods if dissatisfied with the conclusion reached by the local appraiser, to the effect that the foreign market value of the goods was the entered value, from which the importer had excluded the item of commission.

Other protests sustained were by Kimmerle & Davis and George Silva & Co. of New York, E. Triefus of Plattsburg, Chapin & Gore of Chicago and J. W. Hampton & Co. of Philadelphia. Protests overruled were by Hughes Fawcett, Wo On & Co., E. Richard & Co., and Rice & Lynch; New York; Lee Tom & Co., Honolulu; T. B. Rickey, Providence, R. I.; A. C. McDermand, Boston, and the A. Moll Grocer Company, St. Louis.

THREE BIG AUCTIONS.

Sales of Woolens, Clothing, and All Silk Ribbons—Many Out-of-Town Buyers.

Between 1,000 and 1,100 pieces of woolen and worsted goods were sold yesterday by Ladd, Burling & Co., auctioneers, at 7 to 11 Greene Street, and the proceeds of the sale were upward of $30,000. Of the total number of pieces 225 were from the American Woolen Company. The goods included nearly all the prominent classes of overcoatings and suitings. The clothing, cloak, skirt and tailoring trades were well represented among the buyers.

Among out-of-town buyers were: Schwartz Brothers, Chicago; Isaac Harris Company, J. Barron, Fruhman Company, Philadelphia; Friedman & Swonyn and M. Goldsmith, Baltimore.

Auctioneers L. Ullman & Co. conducted a sale of youths' and children's clothing yesterday, the entire stock of Singer, Livingston & Goldberg, who are retiring from business. The auction was at the factory, 3 and 5 Waverley Place. The stock was valued by the manufacturers at $25,000, but the amount received was considerably below that sum. About 800 lots were sold. Among the buyers were: Bloomingdale Brothers, Ehrich Brothers and Hecht Brothers, New York; Excelsior Clothing Company, Binghamton; Gilchrist & Co. and McDevitt, Boston.

The largest sale of all silk ribbons this season took place yesterday at the auction rooms of Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, 16 White Street. The sale included 800 sample cartons on account of the Charles Horn Silk Company of Titusville, Penn., and buyers had the privilege of taking duplicates from a stock aggregating between 3,000 and 5,000 cartons.

TO MAINTAIN TOOL PRICES.

Machine Tool Builders' Association Disregards Cut in Pig Iron.

Because pig iron has gone down it does not follow that the cost of machine tools shall be reduced, is the opinion of the members of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association, who opened their convention yesterday in the Hoffman House. A member explained the position of the manufacturers as follows:

"For eight or ten years we had to put in all kinds of improved machinery, make heavier tools, and pay higher wages to labor, but we made no advance in prices until a year ago, when our association recommended a 10 per cent. increase all around.

"Now, some jobbers and some consumers say that because pig iron is down we should go back to the old prices. They forget that labor isn't any cheaper. The only item of cost that is lower is pig iron, and the reduction is only from ½ to ⅝ of a cent a pound."

After a debate in which the subject was discussed at length resolutions were adopted declaring that there is nothing in the existing conditions to warrant a reduction in prices of machine tools.

Of the forty-five or fifty members about thirty were present. President Joseph Flather of Nashua, N. H., was in the chair. Other officers present were William Lodge of Cincinnati and W. P. Davis of Rochester, N. Y., Vice Presidents; Enoch Earle of Worcester, Mass., Treasurer; F. E. Montanus of Springfield, Ohio, Secretary.

HAMMERSLEY MAKES CHARGES.

McKinley-Lanning Loan and Trust Case in the Equity Court.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—Improper motives prompting the appointment of a rival receiver for the McKinley-Lanning Loan and Trust Company in Nebraska are charged in the answer filed to-day in the United States Circuit Court by Edmund G. Hammersley, receiver for Pennsylvania and New York, to the equity proceeding recently instituted against him by the Girard Trust Company, trustee.

Mr. Hammersley alleges that since his appointment parties interested in the company have secured the appointment of a receiver in Nebraska, to whom W. H. Lanning, President of the company, has assigned $8,117.13 belonging to the company and deposited with Gilman & Co. in New York City. The intention, Mr. Hammersley claims, is to secure preferential distribution of this money to creditors in the Nebraska district.

ANOTHER TOBACCO FAILURE.

Crump Brothers of Chicago Forced Into Bankruptcy by Sutter Crash.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Another large leaf tobacco house, that of Crump Brothers, was forced into the bankruptcy court today. The firm has had a large trade in leaf tobacco for ten years, and its failure, like that of Sutter Brothers yesterday, caused surprise among business men.

The concerns of Sutter Brothers and Crump Brothers were intimately connected in business dealings, and the failure of the former injured the credit of the latter to such an extent that it was deemed advisable to turn the property over to the care of the United States District Court, so that all creditors might be treated alike.

The liabilities of the firm are estimated at from $225,000 and the assets at $150,000, though the latter are said to be worth nominally more than the debts.

Surrogate Fitzgerald Sues.

QUEBEC, Quebec, Nov. 10.—Surrogate Judge Fitzgerald of New York, who, in August last, was thrown out of a caleche owing to a collision with an electric car, and who until Oct. 8 was an inmate of Jeffrey Hall Hospital, has instituted an action for $10,000 against the electric company.

LAKE SUPERIOR TRAFFIC.

Large Increase Up to the Present in the Tonnage Handled.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Nov. 10.—Lake Superior did an unexpectedly large volume of business in October. The traffic of the lake was 4,476,000 tons, making this year to Nov. 31, 370,000 tons. For the same period of 1902 it was 430,000 tons less, and for the corresponding months of 1901 it was 6,837,000 tons smaller than for the present season.

Lake business will undoubtedly be far less from now to the close than a year ago, so the volume of traffic of 1902, which was 35,961,000 tons, may not be surpassed, possibly not be reached, this year. Of the total this year to date iron ore made up 20,539,000 tons, flour 6,252,000 barrels, lumber 857,325,000 feet, grain of all kinds 61,680,000 bushels, and coal 6,331,466 tons.

The only canal to be compared with that at the Sault, connecting Lake Superior with the lower lakes of the inland seas, is the Suez. Its traffic for the full year of 1902, according to the official reports, was 3,807 ships, of a net tonnage of 11,248,415. Corresponding figures for the Sault from April to November, 1902, are 16,815 ships and 25,275,592 tons. Four years ago these two canals did an equivalent volume of business.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

President Charles P. Lane of the Alabama Commercial and Industrial Association has called a meeting at Birmingham Nov. 16 to devise ways and means to exploit Alabama's resources at the St. Louis Fair.

⁂

Bird Jones and Kenyon are preparing to start a factory for trousers, overalls, shirts, and clothing specialties on Dec. 1, in Utica. It will at the start give employment to about 200 persons.

⁂

It is announced that the Hawaiian sugar crop of 1903 is 420,000 tons. Last year's crop was 355,611 tons.

⁂

Preparations are being made by New Orleans capitalists to engage in the cultivation of rice on a large scale in Arkansas County, Ark., on the Mississippi River a few miles below Memphis. Machinery for irrigation purposes is being installed.

⁂

Fred Butterfield & Co. announce that they have assumed the selling agency for the line of thirty-two-inch clothiers' linings manufactured by D. Goff & Sons of Pawtucket, R. I.

⁂

The first of the new crop of Grenoble walnuts arrived in the market on Monday, and are being offered at 12½ cents.

⁂

The annual dinner of the Paint, Oil, and Varnish Club will be held to-morrow evening at 109 William Street.

⁂

Belding Brothers & Co., silk manufacturers, now at 455 Broadway, are soon to occupy a store at Broadway and Spring Street.

⁂

The Lancaster cotton mills account has been transferred to Deering, Milliken & Co.

Capital Stock Changes.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Certificates filed with the Secretary of State to-day attest:

Reduction of capital stock from $1,200,000 to $200,000 by George B. Hanford & Co. of New York, incorporated.

Increase of capital stock from $200,000 to $600,000 by the Ferdinand Münch Brewing Company of New York.

Voluntary dissolution of the Excelsior Steamboat Company of New York.

Bank of Africa Attachment.

Deputy Sheriff Plunkett has received an attachment for $3,719 against the Bank of Africa of London and Johannesburg, South Africa, in favor of Peter L. Jones on a bill of exchange, dated Feb. 4, 1898, at Johannesburg, which the bank delivered to R. L. Finch's Sons of this city, on the Bank of British North America of this city, which was not paid when presented at the last-named bank. The sheriff served the attachment on the Bank of British North America.

No Action on Merchants' Excursions.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Trunk Line Association yesterday the question of continuing the merchants' excursions to New York was considered in executive session. No announcement was made as to the action taken. If the association decides favorably for the excursions then the question will go before the Central and other passenger associations.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

STUYVESANT COMPANY.—Sheriff O'Brien has received three executions against the Stuyvesant Company, hotel, at 147 to 151 West Thirty-fifth Street, two in favor of Pauline Beck for $356 and one in favor of Max Sobel for $221. Deputy Sheriff Mayforth got into the place yesterday, which has been closed for non-payment of rent, and took out about $100 worth of liquors which he found in the café. The company was incorporated on April 9 last, has a capital stock of $25,000, and Charles Jaimes, formerly proprietor of the Brevoort House, was President. It is said the rent of the hotel and café was about $11,000 a year at present, the amount increasing each year on a lease for ten years.

PHILIP SACHS.—Deputy Sheriff Fiedler has received two attachments against Philip Sachs, dealer in cloaks, suits, &c., at 28 Tremont Row and 413 Washington Street, Boston, which were obtained by Mitchell L. Strauss, Sheriff-elect, attorney for Leo Mendelsohn, for $589 for furs sold to Mr. Sachs on Oct. 3, and for Hirsch Brothers for $350 for skirts sold on Oct. 28. The attachments were obtained on the ground of non-residence. It is stated that a petition in bankruptcy has been filed in Boston. He formerly lived in this city and began business in Boston a year ago.

Out of Town.

MOSES K. ARMSTRONG.—A receiver has been appointed for Moses K. Armstrong, banker, of St. James, Minn., who made an assignment as the result of a petition in voluntary bankruptcy by his creditors. Liabilities, $500,000; assets, mostly real estate, $600,000.

MERCY BROTHERS & CO.—Irving E. Salmon, in Newark, N. J., yesterday was appointed receiver for the firm of Mercy Brothers & Co., the hat manufacturers of Beonton, which is said to be insolvent. The appointment was made by Vice Chancellor Emory.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

SUTTER BROTHERS.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court yesterday granted an order extending the authority and power of William C. Niblack and Eugene H. Pearson, who were appointed receivers in bankruptcy in Chicago on Monday for Sutter Brothers, corporation, wholesale dealers in leaf tobacco, of Chicago, with a branch store at 174 Pearl Street, this city, so as to include the property in this city, on the application of Platzek & Stroock, attorneys in the East for the receivers. Platzek & Stroock said that the assets in this city are about $150,000 in stock of leaf tobacco and accounts receivable. As the receivers have given bonds in Chicago for $1,000,000 they were not required to file any additional bonds here. Application for ancillary receivers is being made in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, where the corporation has property. The application for the receivership here was made by Edwin A. Sutter, whose claim is $6,856; Ray C. Sutter, $18,982, and Clarence E. Sutter, $8,474, all for money owing to them by the corporation. It was alleged that the corporation is insolvent, that on Nov. 2 it paid to L. Newberg & Co. $1,400 to prefer them, and that a petition to have the corporation declared bankrupt was filed in Chicago. The receivers took possession of the property at 174 Pearl Street late yesterday afternoon.

ALEXANDER C. MACNULTY.—Alexander C. MacNulty, a lawyer, of 132 Nassau Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,697 and assets nominal, consisting of 1,000 shares of stock of the Hunter Restaurant Company, par value $10,000; unliquidated claims, $4,150, of which one is against the Hunter Restaurant Company for $1,800, and another against W. B. Hunter for $2,000, and a debt due, $67. The liabilities were incurred principally for indorsing notes of the Hunter Restaurant Company of 114 West Eighteenth Street, of which he was a Director, and which gave up business about four months ago.

ANDERSON & BETHAM.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Anderson & Bilyiman, manufacturers of brushmakers' supplies at 190 Allen Street, by Wilkens Brothers, creditors, for $751. It was alleged that they have removed a part of their stock, and are insolvent. They owe about $2,000 to seven creditors.

SIMON BIALOSTOSKY.—Simon Bialostosky of 90 Cathalene Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,333 and no assets. The debts were contracted over ten years ago in this city and Philadelphia for men's furnishing goods and groceries.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALEXANDER, Charles J., Jr.—W. H. M. Bull	$219
AMERICAN BREWING COMPANY—Metropolitan Express Company	362
AVIGNONE, Frank—G. W. Post and another, trustees	232
BROCKWAY, Katherine E.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	107
BUTTS, William A.—D. Greenfield	93
BLANCHARD, Jessie M.—N. Herring	186
BARSKY, Joseph—A. Lassig, by guardian, costs	35
BINGHAM, Ada E.—Acker, Merrall & Condit	261
BLEECKER, William H.—F. J. Middlebrook, executor	61
COLEMAN, Daniel, Harry F., and John D. P. Nichols and another	793
CARTER, Harry D.—A. Strasser	221
CASSWELL, William—P. L. Kiernan, as assignee	149
CULLEN, James J.—W. Stables, costs	61
CULLEN, James J.—H. B. Auchincloss	61
CRYAN, Cornelius A. and John J.—W. J. Leeds and another	130
CAMPBELL, Horace J.—W. G. Greenfield and another	740
CAVALLARO, Alfred, Joseph Personeni, and Angelo Razzano—People of the State of New York	2,000
CRANDALL, Lucien S.—C. Walsbiatt	425
CHAPIN, Charles E.—H. E. Deyo	152
DELLA CA, Dante—United Publishers' Corporation	53
DUNN, Patrick A., administrator—H. Gucker and another, costs	98
ENOS, Mary—H. E. Deyo	196
EGGERS, Bernard C., and Andrew B. Rankin—J. P. Berg	3,942
GERSTEN, Herman, Bertha Mandel, and Isidore Kashare—D. A. Gaylord	262
GUTTMAN, Alexander—T. Middlebrook and another	49
GOLDSTEIN, Jacob—S. C. Horowitz	505
HOUSEMAN, Kate—A. E. Lowe	1,297
HAMILTON, Joseph—West Side Bank	910
HOCTOR, John—E. Wulfhop	935
HOCTOR, John—E. Wulfhop	1,140
HUGHES, James F.—A. L. Hanscom and another	257
JOSEPH, Louis—Cudahy Packing Company	277
JANES, John—P. Gerken	36
KANE, Felix—G. Warth, costs	25
KAHN, Isaac—S. Hoffman	5,000
KRAUS, David—M. I. Dorticos	161
KITTENPLAN, Morris—A. Hollander and another	1,075
LIPPMAN, Israel—Shapiro, Morrison & Shapiro	632
LOUMULLER, Elsie—M. Kallschind	26
LYNCH, John G.—R. Bloomer	63
MUIRHEAD, William—C. Scherer, costs	141
MARTIN, Joseph—MacDonald-Heyward Company	276
MAYS, Julie—Lawyers' Advertising Company	19
McCONOLOGUE, Edward J.—C. S. Hayes	134
PECARIRO, Carmino—G. Frasca	63
PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York—C. Cohen, costs	187
PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York—I. Neineman	2,124
RYMAN, Addison—Press Publishing Company	418
ROSEN, Abraham—I. H. Stern and another	346
ROTH, Charles—I. Lewis	530
RUHL, Augusta—Muegiller Mangels Company	257
RAYMOND, James L., President—F. Komp	3,638
SCHOLER, Bernard—G. W. Files	27
STILLINGS, Jeannette W.—H. Herrmann	61
STRONG, Frank—S. Gerken	92
SAMSON, Henry L.—C. Hitchcock, Jr.	50
SCHNEIR, Solomon, and Isaac Brosin—M. W. Scheinholz and another	239
THE ASSOCIATION OF THE Grand United Order of Odd Fellows of the State of New York—J. Korn	4,371
UNION RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW York City—W. H. Pritchard	2,304
VADAVER, Nathan—United National Bank	491
WILKENS SILK COMPANY—E. Gerli and another	453
WEHMEIER, Otto, and John Semken—W. P. Buckner and another	20
WILINSKI, George—W. Fisher and another	48
WALCOTT, Alfred E.—Realty Company of America	647

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; corsets, waists, and underwear; G. Gray, upholstery goods; W. H. Mann, domestics; 57 White Street.

Crispin-Russell Company, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; G. M. Crippen, ladies' wrappers; Hotel York.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. W. McLean, laces and lace curtains; 115 Worth Street; Hotel York.

Wyckoff, A. B., Stroudsburg, Penn.; dry goods; Everett House.

Gladding, B. H., Dry Goods Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss K. Mansell, cloaks, suits, and waists; W. Armour, dress goods, silks, and trimmings; Westminster Hotel.

Marcus, M. H., Hampton, Va.; clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; Miss J. Cohone, prints and ginghams; 630 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; L. S. Hinman, china; Broadway and 10th Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Abt, L., Canton, Ohio; millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Hummell, S., Rochester, N. Y.; woolens; Hoffman House.

Kolck, R., Dutuquis, Iowa; notions and furnishing goods; Grand Albert.

Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. E. Dyott, dress goods; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Albert.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. E. Mockbee, shoes; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Huchberger, J., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Huchberger, clothing; Hoffman House.

Strauss, Vanderbeer, Dry & J. Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; F. J. Linhoff, hosiery; 784 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Kaufman Bros., Pittsburg, Penn.; C. A. Birker, carpets and mattings; 25 Baer, sporting goods; 648 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Shuman, A., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. L. Adrien, ladies' wear; Victoria Hotel.

Edwards, R. W., & Spencer, Inc., N. Y.; J. Grossman, domestics; Miss A. M. Smith, notions and jewelry; Victoria Hotel.

Hexter & Wertheim, Cleveland, Ohio; L. Hexter, trimmings; Albert Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss D. Collins, cuffs, collars, and ruchings; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Bromberger, domestics, linings, ribbons, laces, and hosiery; Miss Kirschner, laces; Grand Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; F. Dives, millinery; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Earlington.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. Armstrong, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. Johnston, carpets; 2 Walker Street.

Gable, W. F., & Co., Altoona, Penn.; J. S. Sells, carpets; 2 Walker Street.

Fortescue & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; Miss Galliger, laces; 57 White Street.

Hartigan, J. J., Troy, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Cleland & Simpson, Scranton, Penn.; J. Cleland, notions, laces, and trimmings; Hotel Imperial.

Marks, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Charles Marks, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

McLean, James & Sons, York, Penn.; D. R. McLean, cloaks, suits, and waists, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Imperial.

Bear, Charles, York, Penn.; Miss Jane Bear, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss Turnbull, fancy goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Keith, Edson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. L. Walker, straw goods; 621 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Kann's Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; J. Dolan, millinery; L. Collisher, dry goods; 487 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, woolens; 777 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Kuh, Nathan & Fisher Company, Chicago, Ill.; A. Kuh, piece goods; Hotel Netherland.

Robinson, J. M., Norton Company, Louisville, Ky.; G. P. Watson, linens, white goods and laces; hosiery, gloves, and corsets; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Savoy.

Halle, H., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; D. Halle, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Goldsmith Brothers, Easton, Penn.; J. M. Goldsmith, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Hatch, H. R., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; G. L. Schryver, notions, furnishing goods, hosiery, gloves, and ribbons; Murray Hill Hotel.

Mercer & Frank Company, Portland, Oregon; L. Hirsch, clothing; Hotel Savoy.

Aimy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; E. A. Annable, carpets; 2 Walker Street.

Whitney W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; F. A. Roy, carpets, 365 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Z. Dicker, cloaks, suits, and waists, 218 Greene Street; Hotel Grenoble.

Crow & Whitmarsh, Cleveland, Ohio; C. F. Werner, leather goods, Sixteenth Street and Union Square; Hotel Albert.

Field, L. H., Company, Jackson, Mich.; E. Hague, carpets; Hotel Cadillac.

Lowenstein, B. & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; N. B. Camp, carpets, 43 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Williams-Richardson Company, New Orleans, La.; A. A. Castenado, notions and furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Thompson, furnishing goods, Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Winsonia Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; F. Pratt, laces; 2 Walker Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; H. F. Fletcher, cloaks and suits, 2 Walker Street.

Rathbun & Co., Utica, N. Y.; P. B. Rathbun, domestics and dress goods, 49 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Lamson Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; W. E. Buckingham, white goods, 47 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 10.—At the State House this afternoon a charter was granted to the Diamond Motor Company of New Haven, Conn., to manufacture and deal in motors and conduct a general machine business; capital, $750,000.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Bradley Martin and Mrs. Martin, Paris; Senator Stephen B. Elkins, Washington; Myron T. Herrick, Governor-Elect of Ohio; Costa Cassini, Russian Ambassador to the United States, Washington.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron Ladislaus Hengelmuller, Ambassador from Austria-Hungary to the United States.

GRAND—Capt. F. C. Belles, United States Army; Capt. E. J. B. Schandel, United States Army; Capt. James A. Moss, United States Army; Major L. A. La Garde, United States Army.

BELVEDERE—Count Strepacev, Austrian Embassy Military Attaché, Mexico.

HOFFMAN—W. H. Boyd, Cleveland; John Y. Knott, Pittsburg.

ALBEMARLE—T. McLelland, Santo Domingo.

WESTMINSTER—Attorney G. A. McLanahan, Washington.

NAVARRE—Congressman George C. Humbert, Pittsburg.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:42	Sun sets...4:47	Moon rises...11:35

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:15	Gov. Isl'd...12:05	H. Gate....1:06
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook.....	Gov. Isl'd...12:30	H. Gate....2:28

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY. (WEDNESDAY.) NOV. 11.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Consuelo, Hull		3:00 P. M.
Denver, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Halifax, Glace Bay, Sydney	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Amsterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY. NOV. 12.

Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Coya, Barbados and Brazil	3:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Deutschland, Hamburg	7:30 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
El Sud, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Dominica, Martinique, and Cuidad Bolivar	12:30 P. M.	
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mongolian, Glasgow		11:00 A. M.
Niagara, Nassau and Tampico	12:00 M. *2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orisaba, Havana and Mexico	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		4:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, NOV. 13.

Celtic, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 14.

Altai, Kingston, Savanilla, Greytown	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Athos, Kingston, Savanilla, Port Limon	10:30 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Belgravia, Hamburg		1:00 P. M.
Campania, Liverpool	8:00 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, Porto Rico and Venezuela	8:30 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Castilla, Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Columbia, Glasgow	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comal, Brunswick		12:00 M.
El Cid, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Minnetonka, London		1:30 P. M.
Monroe, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Olinda, Reims	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Florida, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Wednesdays and Saturdays via Tampa, and on Mondays via Miami.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Bahama Islands, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Tuesday. By rail to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 11:30 P. M. every Wednesday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortés, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 6:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 6:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M.)

‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kaga Maru. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Korea. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji Islands, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for Australia does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Chiyo Maru. For Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, (specially addressed only,) via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana.

Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the exact time of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Honolulu, Oct. 15; Shanghai, Oct. 16; Melbourne, Oct. 18; Sydney, Oct. 19; Yokohama, Oct. 24; Auckland, Oct. 24, and Honolulu, Nov. 2, reached San Francisco per steamer Korea and Sonoma and were dispatched East at 6 P. M. Nov. 5. Due in New York on the morning of Saturday, Nov. 14.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY. (WEDNESDAY.) NOV. 11.

Athos, Inagua, Nov. 6.
Brazmar, Algiers, Oct. 27.
Città di Napoli, Gibraltar, Oct. 30.
Comal, Galveston, Nov. 5.
Hohenzollern, Genoa, Oct. 29.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Nov. 4.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Nov. 10.
Regina Elena, Naples, Oct. 28.

THURSDAY. NOV. 12.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Oct. 31.
El Monte, New Orleans, Nov. 7.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Nov. 11.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Oct. 31.

FRIDAY, NOV. 13.

Barotse, St. Lucia, Nov. 6.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, Nov. 5.
La Savoie, Havre, Nov. 7.
Monroe, Norfolk, Nov. 12.
Peconic, Gibraltar, Oct. 29.
San Marcos, Galveston, Nov. 7.

SATURDAY, NOV. 14.

El Monte, Galveston, Nov. 9.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Nov. 13.
Martello, Hull, Oct. 31.
New York, Southampton, Nov. 7.
Slotterdyk, Rotterdam, Oct. 31.
Umbria, Liverpool, Nov. 7.

Arrived.

SS Ligonier, Wellman, Port Arthur Nov. 8, with oil to the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Co.

SS Hamilton, Boaz, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Wacosassa, Queen, Georgetown Nov. 7 via Norfolk 9th, with mdse. to the Atlantic Coast Lumber Co.

SS Northman, Pattison, Sabine Pass Nov. 1, with oil to J. W. Elwell & Co.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Hogemann, Bremen Nov. 3 and Southampton and Cherbourg 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Hunter, Bristol Oct. 22 and Swansea 24th, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 A. M.

SS Gulflight, (Br.,) Crain, St. Lucia Nov. 2, in ballast to Ripley & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS Minnetonka, (Br.,) Layland, London Oct. 21, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Morro Castle, Dowse, Havana Nov. 7, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Savahoe, Johnson, Georgetown Nov. 5 via Wilmington, N. C., 7th, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Dunstan, (Br.,) Dean, Manaos Oct. 25 and Para 29th, with mdse. to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Talisman, (Nor.,) Berg, Demerara Oct. 26, with sugar and passengers to F. W. Wood & Armstrong. Arrived at the

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks break and recover.

Call money firm, 3@6 per cent.

Yesterday's stock market closed better than was promised by an opening of the recent familiar sort. All the Steels made new low records in the early trading upon a large volume of business. The preferred broke to 50, but the common stock stubbornly at 10, although it showed no rallying power when the attempt to force it lower was abandoned. The preferred made no change pon the day's business, recovering more than a point from the lowest. Theories regarding the selling were less precise than on previous days, the rumormongers, like the market, seeming somewhat exhausted by overwork, or possibly thinking that the quotations speak louder than anything anybody can say. While the general list was thus unsettled, an almost equal decline set in in such stocks as New York Central, Pennsylvania, and Union Pacific. But these falls were not received so seriously as might be supposed, it being thought that the selling was professional to cover operations of another sort in other quarters. Central and Pennsylvania seem to go up and down together upon similar news and arguments. The bears sapiently remark that Pennsylvania is selling securities enough to build a transcontinental line upon mileage hardly surpassing a street railway's, and that New York Central is under necessity to do the same thing soon. The election of Mr. Stillman to Mr. Rossiter's Directorship was the news about Central, and the suggestion was heard that something of the same sort was almost due regarding Pennsylvania, and that when it comes better things may be expected of the market at large. Not very different inferences were drawn from the strength of Amalgamated, which rose 2⅝, and St. Paul, which closed with a fractional loss from a smart rally to 138⅝. The tractions continued strong, and Pacific Mail advanced 3½ upon expectations of benefit from a subsidy bill and traffic connected with Isthmian Canal construction. Delaware and Lackawanna had an exceptional fall of over 9 points. The depression in Colorado Fuel upon the strike was not continued, the stock enjoying an advance. Declings in other properties were for the most part small in volume and range, the notable thing being rather the readiness to respond to a better sentiment, whenever it is fostered, than the general losses upon active properties. The present situation is artificial, even the bears showing by their nervousness from time to time that they think the market is oversold, and can be altered whenever it suits a few men to take a position different from their present attitude.

A few days ago Europe informed us that it was sending over several millions of gold which could not be traced here. Similarly it was stated yesterday locally that several millions of gold had been engaged to arrive. Whether or not they were the same millions, the fact is that diligent inquiry in likely quarters failed to verify the reports. That gold will come if we choose is made certain by the fall of sterling to the price at which foreigns can be profitably imported. When that point is reached the Bank is likely to part with its bars, just as our Treasury gives up bars in order to keep its coin. Neither country cares to spare its coin, nor do the importers from either side like to take money which loses its legal tender value when put aboard ship. That the present abnormally low range of sterling does not reflect primarily anxiety over the monetary situation is apparent both from the calm though firm money market and from the unprecedented volume of cotton bills. We have shipped from the new crop a million and a half bales and more, and yesterday's port receipts exceeded 100,000 bales. Whether or not these facts are consistent with a short crop is cause of quarrel between cotton bulls and bears, but they agree that nearly a hundred millions of exchange has been based upon cotton already, being less than one-third of what is expected. The bears do not specify this as one of the reasons why Southern railways and industrials should be parted with. In due season there will be similar figures forthcoming regarding grain exports. One of the signs of this was yesterday's statement that Chicago was dickering for direct imports of gold. There is nothing very singular about this, as Chicago imports and exports directly to a large total, and can often find or make a profit which eludes other dealers in exchange. All that is singular is that the present business is at an unusually low range of prices, and reflects a sort of wealth which Wall Street ignores because it is not represented by listed paper. A surprise certainly awaits either the West and South or Wall Street. The views of the future of those who produce real wealth and those who deal in the fictions of wealth cannot be reconciled.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	2⅝	Met. Securities	½
Am. Ag. Fdy.	½	Nat. Biscuit pf.	½
Am. Sugar	½	Nat. Lead	½
Anaconda Copper	4	Nat. Lead pf.	1½
B'klyn R. T.	½	North American	1½
B'klyn Un. Gas	1½	Pacific Mail	3½
Col. Fuel & I.	1½	Rock Island pf.	½
Int. Paper pf.	½	Union Pacific pf.	1
Manhattan	½	Va. Ry. & Inv. pf.	⅛
Met. St. Ry.	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Locom. pf.	½	N. Y. O. & W.	½
Am. Sugar pf.	½	Nort. & West.	½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	2	Penn. R. R.	½
Chi. G. W. pf. A	½	People's Gas	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1	Peoria & East.	1
Chi. So. 2d pf.	½	Reading	½
Del., L. & W.	½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Den. & R. G.	½	Reading 2d pf.	2½
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Det. Un. Ry.	½	Southern Railway	½
Erie 2d pf.	½	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Hocking Valley pf.	1½	Union Pacific	1
Illinois Central	½	U. S. Realty pf.	2
Int. Paper	½	U. S. Steel	½
Kan. City So.	1½	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	½
Nat. Enameling	2	Wells-Fargo	1
Nat. R. of M. 2d pf.	1½	Westinghouse	½
N. Y. Central	1½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	1
Chi., St. L. & N. O. 5s	1
Ga. Pac. 1st	1½
Lake Erie & W. 1st	1½
Ore. S. L. 6s	1½
Rio Gr. W. col. tr. 4s	1
W. & L. E. con. 4s	2½

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn Un. Gas 5s	1½
Col. F. & I. conv. 5s	1¼
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf.	1
Inc.	1½
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	1¼
Chi. & A. 3½s	1
E. Tenn. Va. & Ga. con. 5s	2
Green Bay deb. B.	1
Kings Co. Elev. 1st	1½
M. & St. L. 1st & ref. 4s	1
San A. & A. P. 4s	1
Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	1½
Stand. R. & T. 6s	3
West Shore 4s	1

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 10	$2,385,500
To date this year	$584,249,950
Corresponding date last year	$792,927,350

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

King's Bridge Railway.
Lager Beer Brewers' Board of Trade.
Manhattan Railway.
Standard Stopper Co.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Casein Co. of America on preferred stock.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Transactions to almost double the amount of those of Monday were recorded on the Stock Exchange yesterday, but once more it was true that the market was practically confined to a very few stocks, the two most active issues, United States Steel and Pennsylvania, supplying together 518,895 shares out of a total in all stocks of 847,054 shares. The Steel issues were again the ones to which all Wall Street gave its attention, but the interest in them was to some extent lessened by the extraordinary activity in Pennsylvania, which showed a total of 240,202 shares, surpassing in activity even Steel preferred, which came second, with a total of 227,895 shares. The divergence between the course of the railroad stocks and that of United States Steel, which has of late been the subject of comment, was much less marked yesterday than theretofore. For this the successful drive against Pennsylvania was largely responsible.

***

Wall Street has for so long had it dinned in its ears that United States Steel common was to go to 10 and the preferred to 50, that the actual decline of the stocks to these figures yesterday seemed nothing more than the carrying out of a well-formed programme. The common stock more accurately verified the prediction than the preferred, but it was only the excess of the movement that the latter differed from what had been predicted for it. The low sale in the preferred was 49¾, which was reached not long after the opening of the market on extremely heavy transactions. The sales of the preferred stock in the first hour amounted to about 117,000 shares, or more than half the day's total in this issue.

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A question asked in many parts of the Street yesterday was whether the fact that the Steel stocks had reached the prices which had so generally been predicted for them would result in some lessening of the pressure to which they had been submitted and possibly be followed by a recovery bearing some proportion to the decline of the past two weeks. That such might be the case seemed to be suggested in the rather easy fashion in which the preferred stock, after establishing its new low record, moved up to 51¼, and this on trading very much lighter than that which accompanied the morning's decline. From the top price there was a fractional reaction, but the stock escaped a net loss and closed unchanged at 50¾. The common stock did not rally to any extent, and closed only an eighth above the lowest with a net loss of half a point.

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No decline such as that which has occurred in the Steel stocks can take place without much speculation on the part of Wall Street as to the reasons for the movement, and the individuals whose selling is chiefly responsible for the prices which are made. In a matter where actual facts are so difficult of procurement it is not to be wondered at that much that is indefinite and in many cases even unreasonable is advanced in explanation of something which really nobody seems to be able to explain fully. In many quarters it is the opinion that in the Steel stocks Wall Street is dealing with a mystery. The point is made that what has been made known in regard to the conditions prevailing in the steel trade cannot be said to fully explain the loss which has occurred in United States Steel preferred, and it is argued that either the present price of that issue is unwarranted, or else it is founded on something much worse than that which has already come to light. It seems to be the more or less general opinion that the decline in the stock has more than discounted the cuts which have been announced and those which are shortly expected, and the Street is inclined to look beyond these for the true explanation of the decline of United States Steel preferred to 50 cents on the dollar. It may be that the momentum of the decline in the stock of a company of the size of the Steel Corporation so easily passes beyond control that a movement in it is almost necessarily carried to extremes. This is one of the suggestions offered in explanation by those who believe that the decline has more than offset the unfavorable announcements already made and those which are looked for.

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Pennsylvania almost succeeded in displacing from its position of pre-eminence the stock of the United States Steel Corporation. In point of activity it actually did so, and the decline which accompanied the transactions if not sufficient to outdo United States Steel, was yet large enough to unbalance the calculations of those who thought that the railroad list had succeeded in effectually drawing a line between the railroads and the stocks. Under the pressure of large blocks of stock, Pennsylvania, after opening at 116¾, Monday's close, declined to 114¾, a very severe break in a stock of the class to which Pennsylvania belongs. From this figure on Tuesday there was a recovery of about 1 point and a slight subsequent reaction which left the stock at the close with a net loss for the day of 2 points.

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Accompanying Pennsylvania's decline were several suggestions as to the reason of the weakness in the stock, all of which were apparently more or less removed from the actual fact. The reasons advanced had the appearance of being put forth to explain the movement which is said to have been due to a well-planned raid on the part of bear operators, and in this reports themselves there was hardly sufficient reason for the weakness displayed. It was suggested that the depression in the steel trade would very materially affect the Pennsylvania, which is such a large carrier of steel goods, and again it was said that the large issues of bonds by the Pennsylvania's subsidiary companies recently announced were mainly responsible for the weakness in the stock. How far the day's prices were due to these influences and how far they were due to the efforts of traders is of course a matter of doubt, but in some Stock Exchange offices it was unhesitatingly said that there had been very little liquidation in the stock and that the traders were responsible for both the stock's activity and its weakness. One broker, who was credited with executing heavy selling orders, which were said to have come from Philadelphia, subsequently admitted to his friends that the selling had all been for his own account. As he went short early in the day and covered before the close, it goes without saying that his operations in the stock showed him a large profit.

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Despite the weakness in the Steel stocks and in Pennsylvania, there were some stocks in the list which were strong throughout the day, in marked contrast with the general course of prices. Among these were the tractions and Amalgamated Copper. What there was behind the strength of Amalgamated, which on trading in approximately 60,000 shares moved from 36 to 38⅝, and closed at the high price of the day, with a net gain of 2⅝ points, did not appear on the surface. Wall Street, however, is so accustomed to important movements in Amalgamated without news of similar importance that the advance in copper was viewed with more interest than surprise. During the day statements were published on the news tickers to the effect that the suggestions of a compromise between the opposing interests in the copper situation were without the slightest foundation, and that no compromise would be thought of. At the same time it was stated that the controlling interests in Amalgamated were in excellent position to control the market in the stock, and that they could easily mark the stock up 20 points if it suited them to do so. It may be that such statements had their effect upon the price of the stock, but if so, it ought to be said that anonymous reports of Standard Oil plans are as likely as not to be disastrous to those who base their market operations upon them.

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Pacific Mail presented one of the most erratic of the day's movements, fluctuating over a range of nearly 7 points on transactions in less than 2,000 shares. Apparently the advance in the price of stock from 21 to 27½, with a subsequent reaction to 24½, which showed a net gain of 3½ points for the day, was really due to nothing more than a successful effort to mark up a stock with a somewhat limited market, but in some quarters the stock's advance was attributed to the possibility of the success of a ship subsidy bill. If this was the case the result of the mere suggestion of governmental aid was certainly of a character to cause some wonderment as to what would be the influence upon the stock were Government subsidies to become an actuality instead of a possibility more or less remote. An interesting incident connected with the trading in Pacific Mail was the very erratic manner in which the movement of the stock was accomplished. The tape, after recording sales at 21 and 22, recorded one at 27½, and then came almost a dozen odd lots in a string at prices 5 points or more below the previous sale. In this there was interesting suggestion of the difficulties under which the odd-lotter labors in dealing in stocks as inactive as Pacific Mail.

GOLD AND STERLING.

Only by a further advance in the price of gold in London yesterday was the announcement of further gold engagements by New York bankers averted. The flood of cotton bills which has steadily depressed the market for sterling exchange showed few or no signs of abatement, and exchange brokers had difficulty in disposing of the bills placed in their hands for sale. The price of demand sterling went as low as $4.83.35, and the market closed practically at the bottom. No announcements of gold imports were made, but in some quarters it was said that more arrangements for gold imports had been made than those which had come to public knowledge. It has, of course, been evident for many days past that Europe would not willingly let go of its supply of the precious metal, but each advance in the price of gold bars has been succeeded by a still greater fall in New York sterling exchange, and it seems probable that the European markets will soon face a position in which exports of gold to this country in large volume can no longer be postponed.

At yesterday's low figure sterling exchange was not very far above the price at which it would be possible to import sovereigns, an event which would prevent the success of further effort on the part of London to hold its gold.

Manhattan Transit "Under the Rule."

On the curb yesterday William G. Gallagher sold 200 shares of Manhattan Transit at 1, and at ⅛ "under the rule" for account of C. H. Freshman & Co., a curb house, which was dissolved Nov. 1. There seemed to be a dispute as to the maturity of the contract, and so the sale was made. It is reported that several commission bills against C. H. Freshman & Co. could not be collected, the largest of these being $87.50. C. H. Freshman was not at his office yesterday and no further details could be ascertained.

Grain Brokers Would Deal in Cotton.

A petition to trade in cotton on the Produce Exchange has been circulated during the last few days, and has received up to the present time several hundred signatures. The petition is now in the hands of a committee, and will probably come before the Exchange at an early date.

Western Currency Shipments.

The sum of $4,000,000 in currency was shipped through the Sub-Treasury yesterday to Chicago, and $100,000 to New Orleans.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Posted rates for sterling exchange were reduced yesterday to $4.80½ for sixty days and $4.84½ for demand.

According to Chicago dispatches, the Chicago Great Western Railway has decided to make improvements to its terminals in Minneapolis amounting to $200,000.

It is stated in Philadelphia dispatches that the actual figures of the anthracite production for October, 1903, are 3,925,642 tons, against 1,276,642 tons in October, 1902. Total production for the year to date, 51,011,936, against 21,117,075 for same period last year.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week decreased $988,434 as compared with the previous week, but increased $3,748,708 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—The money market continues very firm with business practically at a standstill.

Call loans 4@5 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 5@6 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 6@6½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 4 per cent.; New York funds, 5c premium @ par. Clearings, $25,753,011; balances, $2,012,699. The foreign exchange market remains very weak. Sterling rates have been reduced 1/4c for cables and 1/2c for sixty-day bills and commercial. Actual rates follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.84½	
Sterling	4.84	4.80
Commercial		4.79
Francs	5.16¾	5.18¾
Reichsmarks	.95¼	.94¾
Guilders	.40¼	.40

The stock market was narrow. There was considerable activity in steel in the morning, some 4,000 shares of the preferred selling in that time, with moderate animation in Amalgamated and Copper Range. The general list was quiet and steady. Tamarack excited some interest, selling all the way between 85 and 97½ in eight odd lots, the higher price being the last; in all 80 shares sold in the morning. In the afternoon ten shares sold at 90, ten more at 94. The close was firm all around, with signs of more hopefulness than in a week. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
210.	Atchison	64¾	64¼	64¾
185.	Boston Elevated	140¾	140¾	140¾
21.	Boston & Maine	177	177	177
100.	B. R. T.	36⅝	36¼	36¼
50.	Mass. Electric pf.	76½	76½	76½
50.	Mexican Central	9¼	9¼	9¼
117.	N. Y., N. H. & H.	196	195½	196
4.	Old Colony	200	200	200
4.	Pere Marquette pf.	70	70	70
412.	Union Pacific	71¼	70⅝	71¼
10.	West End	90¾	90	90½

TELEPHONES.

806.	American	127	126	126½
100.	Western	8¼	8¼	8¼
1.	Western pf	75	75	75

MISCELLANEOUS.

200.	Am. Ag. Chemical	10	10	10
20.	Am. Ag. Chemical pf.	69	69	69
100.	Am. Pneumatic Service	3¼	3¼	3¼
50.	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	14	14	14
350.	Am. Sugar	115⅝	114¼	115⅝
30.	Am. Sugar pf.	119	118½	119
50.	Am. Woolen pf.	77	77	77½
98.	Am. Woolen pf.	67¼	67	67½
385.	Dom. Iron & Steel	8¼	7¼	8¼
25.	Edison	242½	242	242
7.	Mergenthaler	185	185	185
5.	Pullman	216½	215	215
15.	Reece Buttonhole	7	7	7
1.	Seattle Electric	75	75	75
37.	United Fruit	99	97	97
1,060.	U. S. Steel	10½	10	10¼
5,989.	U. S. Steel pf.	51¾	44¾	51¾

MINING.

4,701.	Amalgamated	38⅞	36⅜	38⅝
35.	Atlantic	8¼	8¼	8¼
130.	Bingham	22	22	22
19.	Calumet & Hecla	435	435	435
600.	Centennial	16¼	16¼	16½
400.	Con. Mercur	90c	90c	90c
2,945.	Copper Range	45¾	45¼	45¾
90.	Daly-West	37½	37½	37½
125.	Dom. Coal	74¾	74¾	74¾
100.	Granby	4¼	4¼	4¼
115.	Mohawk	38¾	36½	38¾
200.	Montreal & Boston	62½c	62½c	63½c
100.	New Idria	10	10	10
250.	Old Dominion	10½	10¾	10½
45.	Phoenix	3	2¾	3
12.	Quincy	85	85	85
20.	Santa Fe	2	2	2
200.	Shannon	8¾	8¼	8¼
111.	Tamarack	97½	85	94
110.	Trinity	5¼	5¼	5¼
145.	United States	17¾	17¾	17¾
485.	Utah	27½	26½	27
100.	Victoria	2½	2½	2½
10.	Winona	8¼	8	8
10.	Wolverine	66	66	66

British Columbia, 2½ bid, 3 asked.
*Ex dividend.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 10.—Total transactions in the local stock market to-day were:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
85.	Crucible Steel	3¼	3¼	3¼
241.	Crucible Steel pf.	32	29½	29½
340.	U. S. Steel	10¼	9¾	9¾
940.	U. S. Steel pf.	51	50	51
116.	West. Elec. 2ds	67¼	67	67¼
550.	Pittsburg Coal	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝
153.	Pittsburg Coal pf.	60	60	60
20.	Mon. River Coal	27¼	27¼	27½
20.	Mfrs' Light & Heat	26	25¾	25¾
210.	Nat. Fireproof	11	10¾	11
25.	Nat. Fireproof pf.	24	23½	24
200.	Pittsburg Brew. pf.	41	41	41
30.	Phila. Company	31¾	31½	31½

BONDS.

$2,000.	Mon. River Coal	107	107	107

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 3@6 per cent., with the last loan at 3½ per cent. The majority of the day's loans were made at 5½ per cent.

Time money rates, 6 per cent. for all dates from thirty days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $211,536,505; balances, $8,042,333; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $773,-786.

Money on call in London, 3¼@4 per cent.; short bills, 4⅛ per cent.; three months' bills 4⅛@4¼ per cent.

Foreign exchange was very weak. Nominal rates were $4.80½ for sixty days and $4.84½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.7970@$4.7990; demand, $4.8335@4.8360; cables, $4.8410@4.8415. Commercial bills were $4.76@4.80.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.22½ less 1-16 and 5.20 less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 and 94⅝; guilders, 39⅞ and 40 1-16@40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c premium@par. Chicago—50c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 5c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½@3 premium; telegraphic, 5c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Money was in good demand in the market to-day. The condition of New York exchange caused a rehardening of discount rates, but much of the business was subject to the prospect of a change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Business on the Stock Exchange opened quiet and dull. Consols were weak, pending the announcement of the Bank rate on Thursday. Americans opened dull and below parity and with the stocks neglected. There was some slight improvement later, though the flatness of Steel shares depressed a few railroad securities. A general reaction set in during the last hour and the market closed weak. Foreigners were firm, on Continental support, especially Argentines. Copper was firm at 58⅝.

Consols for money 87 15-16; consols for the account 88⅛; Anaconda 3⅛; Atchison 68⅝; Canadian Pacific 122; St. Paul 143¼; Erie 27⅝; do 1st pfd. 68¼; Illinois Central 135½; Louisville 103⅝; N. Y. Central 121½; Pennsylvania 62; Reading 22⅝; Southern Pacific 43; Union Pacific 73⅝; U. S. Steel 10⅝; do. pfd. 52¾.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 87 13-16; consols for account, 87 15-16; Anaconda, 3¼; Atchison, 68⅝; Atchison pfd., 92⅜; Baltimore and Ohio, 77¼; Canadian Pacific, 121½; Chespeake and Ohio, 30⅝; Chicago Great Western, 19⅝; Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul, 142½; DeBeers, 20¼; Denver and Rio Grande, 19⅜; Denver and Rio Grande pfd., 69; Erie, 27½; Erie 1st pfd., 68; Erie 2nd pfd., 50; Illinois Central, 135¾; Louisville and Nashville, 103½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 16¾; New York Central, 121½; Norfolk and Western, 58; Norfolk and Western pfd., 89; Ontario and Western, 20¾; Pennsylvania, 61½; Rand Mines, 9⅛; Reading, 22⅜; Reading first pfd., 40; Reading 2d pfd., 31¼, Southern Railway, 18½; Southern Railway pfd., 76; Southern Pacific, 42¾; Union Pacific, 73½; Union Pacific pfd., 87; United States Steel, 10⅝; United States Steel pfd., 51½; Wabash 19½; Wabash pfd., 38¼.

Bar Silver, quiet, 27d per ounce. Bar Gold 77s 11¾d.

Money, 3¼@4 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 4⅛@4¼ per cent.; for three months' bills 4⅛@4¼ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 32.55; Lisbon, 24.50.

Bullion amounting to £32,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to South America.

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 8,780,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 280,000 marks, other securities decreased 48,800,000 marks, notes in circulation decreased 50,560,000 marks.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

Trading here on the Bourse to-day was dull and prices had a weaker tendency.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened fluctuating, but became firmer in the afternoon.

Three per cent. rentes, 96 francs 25 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 18 centimes for checks.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—A large volume of business was transacted on the Stock Exchange, with the United States Steel issues, Reading common, Pennsylvania, Cambria Steel, and Consolidated Lake Superior common absorbing the bulk of attention. The arbitrage stocks followed New York prices, while the principal local held about steady, fractional concessions being made in only a few instances. The inactive stocks were less successful. Bergner & Engel Brewing preferred broke 1, Electric Storage 2, and Pennsylvania Steel preferred 3, to the lowest prices since 1900. Bonds were in good demand and firm. The weakness in Pennsylvania is believed here to be the result of a bear raid. Total sales, 30,575 shares, $109,500 bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500.	Amalgamated Copper	37⅝	36⅜	37½
14.	American Railways	43½	42¾	42¾
50.	Bergner & Engel pf.	56	55	55
6.	Bell Telephone	50	50	50
200.	Brooklyn R. T.	37	37	37
1,200.	Cambria Steel	18	18	18
1,150.	Con. Lake Superior	¼	3-16	¼
11.	Con. Lake Superior pf.	2½	2½	2½
15.	Diamond Steel	⅞	⅞	⅞
20.	Diamond Steel pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾
205.	Elec. Co. of America	7¾	7¾	7¾
200.	Electric Storage Battery	48	46	46
1,000.	Erie	28⅝	28¼	28⅝
50.	General Asphalt pf.	30	30	30
116.	Lehigh Valley R. R.	36¼	36¼	36¼
100.	Maraden	1½	1½	1½
5.	Nat. Bank North. Lib.	250	250	250
5,813.	Pennsylvania R. R.	57¼	57¼	57¼
20.	Penn. Steel pf.	75	75	75
16.	Philadelphia Traction	95½	95½	95½
240.	Philadelphia Electric	6	6	6
518.	Philadelphia Company	36¼	35¼	36¼
10.	Phila. Company pf.	43¼	42¼	43¼
7,582.	Reading	22¼	21½	21¾
100.	Reading 2d pf.	30	30	30
150.	United Gas Imp.	79¾	78½	79½
6.	Union Traction	44	44	44
4,115.	United States Steel	10¼	10	10⅜
7,490.	United States Steel pf.	51¼	49¾	51

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Locally the trading was dull, save possibly in Biscuit common, where there was some activity on the dividend declaration. Tool shares sold around 20@21, and the bonds sold again at 50. Metropolitan bonds were easy. Edison stock continued to come out at 140. President Insull explains recent offerings as the result of sales of new stock subscribed to by stockholders at par, certificates for which were not issued until the 1st of this month. New York exchange was 50 cents discount before and 40 cent. discount after clearings. Time and call loans, 5½@6 per cent. Transactions:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
260.	American Can	3	3	3
150.	American Can pf.	27¾	27½	27½
50.	American Ship	25	25	25
5.	Chicago City Railway	165½	165¼	165¼
6.	Chicago Edison	140	140	140
140.	Chicago Pneu. Tool	22	20	22
80.	Chicago Telephone	120	120	120
50.	Chicago Union Traction	5½	5½	5½
17.	Diamond Match	128	127½	127½
1,195.	National Biscuit	35¾	34⅝	35¼
155.	National Biscuit pf.	98	97½	98
5.	Northwestern Elevated	17	17	17
200.	South Side Elevated	92	92	92
50.	United Box Board pf.	21¾	21¾	21¾

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10.—Though the trading showed slightly more activity, with sales of 522 shares of stock and bonds to the value of $65,000, the market continues dull and steady. Baltimore City stock is selling on a 2.90 basis, as the sales of 3½s of 1923 are bringing 112. United Railway common at 8½ was ¼ lower. Consolidated Gas at 62¾ showed a fractional advance. The sales were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25.	Atl. Coast Line, Class A	107	107	107
7.	Northern Central	85	85	85
25.	Con. Gas	63¾	62¾	62¾
215.	United Rys. & Elec., com.	8¼	8¼	8¼
50.	Citizens' Bank	28	28	28

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000.	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	93	93	93
4,000.	Seaboard Ry. 4s	87½	87½	87½
1,000.	Carolina Central 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾
5,000.	Potomac Valley 5s	111	111	111
1,000.	Seaboard & Roanoke 5s	109	109	109
5,000.	West Va. Central 6s	111	111	111
5,000.	United Rys. & El. Inc.	58¾	58¾	58¾
10,000.	United Rys. & El. 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾
5,000.	Anacos. & Pot. Ry. 5s	89¾	89¾	89¾
4,000.	G. R. & Ft. Dodge 1st	67½	67½	67½
24,000.	Atl. Coast Line Con. 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼
6,100.	Balt. City 3½s, 1953	112	112	112
5,000.	Ga. & Ala. 1st cons. 5s	105½	105½	105¾

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the trading in curb securities yesterday the only considerable change was the drop of a point in Northern Securities, but the balance of the list was somewhat weak, and a number of fractional declines were made. About 1,000 shares of Greene Consolidated Copper sold at an advance of ⅛, while the rest of the copper stocks were comparatively quiet. American Can issues were very little traded in, and showed only small fractional changes. Standard Oil opened at Monday's closing price, 650, and later declined to 645, but rallied and closed at 650 on the transfer of about 30 shares. International Mercantile Marine preferred was firmer, and on the sale of 150 shares advanced ¾ to 19. The common was not traded in, remaining firm.

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MANHATTAN TRANSIT was the most active stock, about 3,800 shares selling at a loss of ⅛. At the opening a sale of several hundred shares under the rule assisted the downward move, which was later augmented by some fairly large selling orders.

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INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT.—In connection with the strength of traction stocks on the Exchange, it is interesting to note the jump in the quotation of Interborough Rapid Transit stock, which has been bid up during the past two days to 90¾, with no stock offered under par.

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The principal transactions in 100 share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
600.	American Can	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
500.	American Can pf.	27⅞	27½	27⅞
2.	Brooklyn Union El.	16	16	16
100.	Con. Lake Superior	⅜	⅜	⅜
200.	Cotton Oil & Fibre pf.	5¾	5¾	5¾
30.	Electric Vehicle	6	6	6
250.	Gold Hill Copper	¼	¼	¼
985.	Greene Con. Copper	15	14¾	15
200.	Hackensack Meadows	10	9⅝	9⅝
100.	Havana Tobacco	20½	20¼	20½
150.	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	19	18¾	19
110.	Light, Fuel & Power	31	31	31
3,310.	Manhattan Transit	1	⅞	⅞
100.	Mon. & Bos. Copper	9-16	9-16	9-16
100.	N. A. Lum. & Pulp	5¾	5¾	5¾
600.	Northern Securities	87	86½	87
2.	Otis Elevator pf.	82	82	82
107.	Royal Bak. Powder pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼
100.	St. Louis Transit	14	14	14
90.	Seaboard A. L. pf.	21	21	21
200.	Seminole Mining	3-16	3-16	3-16
21.	Standard Oil	650	645	650
430.	Tennessee Copper	30	29½	30
200.	Union Copper	⅝	⅝	⅝
100.	United Box Board	3¾	3¾	3¾
200.	United Copper	17	16¾	17

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$300.	Den. Gas 5s, scrip	61½	61½	61½
6,000.	U. S. Steel 5s,

COTTON OIL REPORT.

The report of the American Cotton Oil Company for the year ended Aug. 31 shows a surplus, after the payment of dividends, of only $106,681, showing that the net earnings for the year were only a little in excess of the amount necessary for the payment of the dividends recently declared on the common stock, being 4 per cent. for the year, a reduction of 2 per cent. from the rate paid for the previous twelve months. The net earnings, after the payment of interest on debenture bonds were $1,630,081, and the dividend on the preferred stock, at the rate of 6 per cent. and on the common at the rate of 4 per cent., required $1,423,400, the balance of $106,681 being carried to the credit of profit and loss.

President George A. Morrison, in his statement to the stockholders, says that the business of the company during the past fiscal year, although satisfactory, was not "conspicuously favorable or easy to control." He explains that there was persistent and extreme competition for cottonseed during most of the year, and that buyers were governed by the "fetich that, however high the price paid for seed, they could recoup themselves with a profit by the sale of the products." In many sections, he says, the seed proved to be of inferior quality, and, owing to the relatively high prices of cotton oil, the foreign markets failed to consume the average quantity. The home consumption, however, more than offset the loss in foreign business, and at the close of the season, the report says, the market was bare of oil for immediate demands.

Net additions during the year to the permanent investment account amounted to $534,986, and repair and maintenance charges to the amount of $301,433 were charged to operating expenses. The report gives the net working capital of the company on Aug. 31 as $4,425,614, of which $1,280,492 was cash in banks. The balance, $3,145,221, consisted of the value of bills and accounts receivable, marketable products, and materials and supplies, less the amount of current liabilities.

The report states that the strained financial conditions which prevailed during the year did not affect the company.

Following his comment upon the company's business for the year, President Morrison makes the following general statement:

"It is of vital importance to all manufacturing countries that markets shall be found for their surplus products. It is a singular fact that, while other commercial countries are making strenuous efforts, through subsidies and bounties, to obtain possession of new markets for their products, the United States remains lukewarm and disinclined to accord any substantial encouragement to conserve and develop trade, even with countries having the advantage of the 'shorter haul.' Notwithstanding the business of the company with neighboring countries continues to increase and has great possibilities."

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Walter G. Wallace of Chicago has resigned as Northwestern manager of the Union Casualty Company.

The Federal Fire Insurance Company of New Jersey has applied for a license to do business in the State of Louisiana.

The American Insurance Company of Philadelphia has been admitted to do a fire insurance business in the State of Colorado.

James F. Joseph of Chicago has been appointed assistant Western manager of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

Duncan H. Scott has been appointed manager of the personal accident and health departments of the Maryland Casualty Company.

The Scottish Union and National Insurance Company has appointed John Gunn and Lachlan Sinclair joint assistant Secretaries of the company at its home office.

Judge Carland of the United States District Court has upheld the constitutionality of the South Dakota fire insurance anti-compact law, much to the disappointment of fire underwriters, because of the contrary decision of Federal Judges as to similar statutes in Nebraska and Iowa.

Judgment by default has been had in Texas State courts in favor of the State in quarter forfeiture and injunction proceedings instituted against the Texas Fire Insurance Company, the Mutual Guaranty Company, the Southern Fire Insurance Company, the Home Indemnity Company, the City Mutual Insurance Company, and the Texas Co-operative Fire Insurance Company.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$225,252,240
Gold coin	114,007,161
Silver	12,566,204
United States notes	4,513,200
Treasury notes of 1890	5,272,710
National bank notes	1,068,101
Total receipts this day	1,068,101
Total receipts this month	13,128,821
Total receipts this year	262,726,164
Total expenditures this day	1,840,000
Total expenditures this month	15,190,000
Total expenditures this year	204,918,017
Deposits in National banks	172,477,941

The condition of the Treasury, Division of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$436,832,860
Silver dollars	471,575,000
Silver dollars of 1890	5,387,031
Silver bullion of 1890	13,286,909
Total	$925,131,860

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$426,832,860
Silver certificates outstanding	471,575,000
Treasury notes outstanding	16,724,000
Total	$925,131,860

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$74,673,850
Gold certificates	89,159,300
Silver coin and bullion	5,524,364
Silver certificates	7,312,879
United States notes	4,513,200
Other assets	16,704,632
Total in Treasury	$147,792,050
Deposits in National banks	172,477,940
Total	$320,270,590
Current liabilities	95,016,657
Available cash balance	$225,253,940

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 10.—Incorporated to-day:

Clover Bottom Distilling Company, New York; capital, $500,000. Directors—J. C. Lacey, J. H. Buck, New York, and C. G. Turner, Summit, N. J.

Brooklyn Majestic Theatre Company, New York; capital, $200,000. Directors—H. D. Stair, Detroit; J. D. Fairchild, Brooklyn, and A. L. Wilson, Boston.

The Jamaica Queens Land Company, Utica; capital, $125,000. Directors—W. M. Griffith, J. S. Sherman, and Thomas Wheeler, Utica.

McAdam Produce Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—James McAdam, Astoria, L. I.; E. G. Bullard, Richmond Hill, and C. L. McPatrick, Brooklyn.

Lexington Avenue Company, New York, real estate; capital, $4,000. Directors—A. E. Hanson, Brooklyn; L. H. Strouse and I. W. Riegelman, New York.

The Pure Down and Feather Company, Brooklyn; capital, $60,000. Directors—Cyriac Du Brul, L. J. Du Brul, and W. N. Du Brul, Brooklyn.

Klein Brothers Company, New York, manufacturing jewelry; capital, $50,000. Directors—Joseph Klein, Julius Steinberger, and Louis Wilsenhausen, New York.

William Gibson, New York, to deal in timber; capital, $20,000. Directors—Robert Lloyd, New York; Thomas Lloyd, Paterson, N. J., and Jacob Ryker, Jersey City.

The Howard Kyle Company, New York, theatrical business; capital, $5,000. Directors—Bryan Lawrence, Augusta, Ga.; Howard Kyle and Lavinia Vandergrift, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The New Jersey Steel Company, Jersey City; capital, $1,250,000. Incorporators—Oscar N. Cooper, Berveley R. Lewis, Louis B. Bailey, Edgar E. McWhinney, and Horace S. Gould.

The New Jersey Steel Holding Company, Jersey City; capital, $750,000. Incorporators—Joseph R. Bitzell, Harry O. Coughlin, and Kenneth K. Keator.

The Williams Electric and Manufacturing Company, Jersey City; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—J. Edgar Tarkaberry, James T. Clark, and George A. Williams.

The South Jersey Automatic Machine Company, Dover. Incorporators—John Beaton, R. O. Morgan, Timothy J. Buckley, Charles Burdsall, and James M. Dodd.

The David Kaufman & Son's Company, to deal in iron ore, Elizabeth; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—David Kaufman, Sarah Kaufman, and Morris Kaufman.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1903.

U S 2s, reg. 1908-18	1,000		107½
Adams Express 4s	2,000		102½
A, T & S F gen 4s	89,000		100
	500		100¼
	500		99¾
	2,000		100
Adjustment 4s	1,000		86¾
	Stamped		
	30,000		85
Atl Coast Line 4s	5,000		91½
	1,000		91½
	83,000		91½
	40,000		91½
	10,000		91½
	20,000		92
B & O gold 4s	1,000		106¼
	3,000		106¼
	5,000		106¼
	1,000		106¼
	2,000		106¼
	500		101
	1,000		100¼
	S W Div 3½s		
	1,000		88½
	1,000		88½
Bklyn Union Gas 5s	5,000		112½
Canada So 1st 5s	1,000		104½
	1,000		104½
Cent Branch Ry 4s	2,000		91½
Cent of Ga cons 5s	14,000		104
	2d inc 5s		
	10,000		16½
Cent of N J gen 5s	5,000		129½
	Registered		
	5,000		128½
Cent Pac gtd 4s	7,000		96½
Ches & Ohio con 5s	4,000		114½
	2d inc 5s		
	14,000		16½
Chi & Alt 3½s	5,000		72¾
Chi & Alt R R 5s	5,000		82
C, B & Q ds & 1st bds	1,000		94
	8,000		93¾
	45,000		94
	10,000		93¾
	1,000		93¾
	Registered		
	1,000		93
Ill Div 3½s	4,000		95¾
C & E Ill gen 5s	10,000		106¼
	2,000		116
Chi G W 4s 1st 5s	1,000		106
C, M & St P gen 4s,	Series A		110
C & N W cons 7s	1,000		130¼
C & R I & P R R 4s	10,000		106¼
C, R I & P gen 4s	10,000		103
	10,000		103¼
C, R I & P R R 4s	7,000		72
	12,000		71½
	1,000		71
	7,000		71½
	5,000		71¾
	8,000		71½
	10,000		72
	Coll trust 5s		
	1,000		72½
	10,000		72½
	5,000		72½
	2,000		72½
	10,000		72½
	1,000		72¾
	2,000		72½
	10,000		72½
	14,000		72¾
	2,000		72½
C, St L & N O 5s	1,000		110
C, C, C & St L gen 4s	3,000		96¾
	10,000		96½
Col F & I conv 5s	1,000		67½
	20,000		67
	1,000		67¾
	88,000		67¾
Col & So 1st 4s	1,000		82
	5,000		85
Consol Tobacco 4s	6,000		55
	20,000		54½
Den & R G con 4s	2,000		89½
	5,000		90½
Den & S W gen 5s	1,000		87
Det, L & M 1s	1,000		70
Dist Sec Corp 5s	5,000		80¾
E T, & G con 1st 5s	1,000		115½
Erie 1st con 4s	5,000		98¾
Erie 1st gen 4s	2,000		83¾
Ga Pacific 1st 6s	1,000		130¼
G R & W deb ctfs, B	20,000		10
H C, F, S & M 4s	5,000		79
Kan City So 3s	2,000		66¾
	10,000		66¾
Kentucky Cent 4s	5,000		98½
Kings Co Elev 4s	1,000		81
Knoxv & Ohio 1st	1,000		122
Lacka Steel 5s	2,000		93½
Lac G L of St L 1st 5s	1,000		103¾
	2,000		103½
	2,000		103¾
	5,000		103½
	2,000		104
L, E & W 1st 5s	4,000		118
Leh & W B Coal ext	gtd 4½s		
	1,000		100¾
L & N-So Ry Jt 4s	7,000		90
	18,000		90½
Manhattan con 4s	5,000		102¾
Mex Cent 1st inc	2,000		14½
Mex Cent con 4s	1,000		71½
M & St L 1st & ref 4s	5,000		97
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	1,000		97½
Mo, K & T 2d 4s	1,000		75¾
	10,000		75¾
M, K & T of T 2s	1,000		100
Mo Pac trust 5s	7,000		105
N Y C & H R deb	5s, 1934		
	1,000		101
Total sales			$2,385,500

Gen 5½s	2,000		99¼
	10,000		99½
L S col 3½s	2,000		89¾
	1,000		89¾
N Y Dock Co 4s	2,000		91
N Y, O & W ref 4s	1,000		101
Nerf & W con 4s	1,000		97
Northern Pacific 4s	25,000		102
	2,000		101¼
	5,000		102
	12,000		101¼
Northern Pac gen 3s	2,000		70¼
	1,000		70¾
	10,000		70
Ore R & N con 4s	6,000		98¾
	5,000		100
Ore S L 1st 6s	1,000		122¾
Ore S L partic 4s	5,000		92
	15,000		91¾
Penn gtd 4½s	1,000		110¾
Penn conv 3½s	500		93½
	3,000		93¾
	2,000		93¾
	5,000		93¾
	6,000		93¾
	1,000		93¼
	4,000		93¾
	1,000		93¼
Rio G W coll tr 4s	3,000		82
	22,000		84
R, W & O con 5s	1,000		111¼
St L, I M & So gen 5s	3,000		110¾
St L & S F ref 4s	15,000		81¼
	20,000		81¾
St L, S W 1st 4s	1,000		92
	Bd Ctfs		
St L & S W cons 4s	6,000		80¾
	2,000		80¾
	1,000		80½
St P, M & M, Mont	ext 4s		
	1,000		102
San An & A P 4s	10,000		75
Scioto Val & N E 4s	1,000		97
Seaboard A L ref 5s	1,000		97¾
Southern Pac 4s	500		87½
	1,000		86¾
Southern Pac 4½s	5,000		99½
	1,000		99¾
	4,000		99½
So Pac of Cal con 6s,	stamped		
	2,000		105¾
Southern Ry 1st 5s	6,000		112½
	5,000		112¾
	4,000		112¾
M & O col 4s	5,000		91
Stand R & T 6s	10,000		33
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	1,000		117
Third Av con 4s	1,000		94
Union Pac 1st 4s	2,000		102¾
	18,000		102¾
Union Pac conv 4s	1,000		92¾
	6,000		93¾
	10,000		93¾
	70,000		93¾
U S Steel Corp s f 5s	6,000		65¼
	75,000		65¾
	41,000		65¾
	20,000		65¾
	82,000		65¾
	1,000		65¾
	30,000		65¾
	2,000		65¾
	20,000		65¾
	48,000		65¾
	10,000		65
	10,000		65¾
	24,000		65¾
	10,000		65¾
	10,000		65¾
	8,000		65¾
	12,000		65¾
	25,000		65¾
	2,000		65¾
	32,000		65¾
	20,000		65¾
	32,000		65¾
	11,000		65¾
	10,000		65¾
	20,000		65¾
	10,000		65
	10,000		65¼
	1,000		65¼
	10,000		65¾
	10,000		65¾
	30,000		65¾
	100,000		65¾
	8,000		65¾
	21,000		65¾
	1,000		66
	28,000		66¼
	500		66
	500		66
Wabash 1st 5s	2,000		113¼
	43,000		113
	1,000		113¼
Wabash 2d 5s	1,000		105½
Wabash deb, B	10,000		54½
	35,000		54½
	5,000		54¾
	10,000		55
	5,000		54¾
	5,000		54½
	10,000		55¼
West Shore 4s	1,000		107¼
	2,000		107
W U fdg & r e 4½s	1,000		101¼
	1,000		100¾
W & L E, Wheeling	Div 5s		
	2,000		110¼
	1st con 4s		
	1,000		87½
Wilk & East 1st	1,000		107¾
Wis Cent con 4s	5,000		89
	5,000		89¼
	7,000		89

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1903.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
19,710	Amal. Copper	36¾	38¾	35¾	38¾
2,000	Am. Car & F	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
80	Am. Ice	6½	6½	6¾	6¾
20	Am. Locomotive	12	12	12	12
160	Am. Smelting	41½	42¾	41½	42¾
1,800	Am. Sugar	115¾	116	114¾	115¾
6,080	Am. T. & T.	64½	64¾	64	64¾
14,870	Balt. & Ohio	75	76¼	74¾	75¾
5,700	Brook. Rap. Tr.	38	37¾	36	37
940	Can. Pacific	118¼	118¾	117¼	117¾
30	Ches. & Ohio	22½	23¾	23¾	23¾
10	Chic. & Alton	28	28	28	28
180	Chi. Gt. West	14¾	14¾	14½	14¾
10,290	C., M. & St. P.	133½	135¾	132¾	133
80	Col. Fuel & I.	36¼	36¾	36	36¾
2,940	Erie	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
100	Erie 1st pf	66	66	66	66
130	Louis. & Nash.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
3,380	Manhattan	135¾	136¾	135¾	136
670	Met. Street	111	112¾	111	111¾
370	Mex. Central	8¾	9¼	8¾	9
40	Mo., K. & Tex.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
10	Mo., K. & T. pf.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
5,290	Mo. Pacific	98¾	99¾	98¾	99¾
1,810	N. Y. Central	117¾	117¾	116¾	116¾
610	N. Y., Ont. & W.	20¾	20¾	19¾	19¾
10	Nort. & West	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
80	Pacific Mail	21	21	21	21
37,880	Pennsylvania	116¾	116¾	114¾	114¾
120	People's Gas	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
10	Pressed Steel Car	25	25	25	25
16,280	Reading	45¾	44¾	42¾	43¾
10	Rep. Steel	7	7	7	7
60	Rep. Steel pf	48¾	49¼	48¾	49¼
2,770	Rock Island	23¾	24	23¾	24
1,140	Southern Pac	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
290	Southern Ry	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
570	Tenn. Coal & I.	26¾	27	26¾	27
460	Texas Pac	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
9,650	Union Pac	71¾	71¾	70¾	71
150	U. S. Leather	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	U. S. Realty	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
10,910	U. S. Steel	10¾	10¾	10	10¾
47,700	U. S. Steel pf	50¾	51¾	49¾	50¾
20	Wabash	19	19	18¾	19
1,170	Wabash pf	32¾	32¾	32	32¾
100	West. Union	85	85	83	83
20	Wis. Central	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼

Sales.	BONDS.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	U. S. Steel 5s	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 27d per ounce and in New York at 56⅛@ per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 44¾@.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Confidence sold at 70, 500 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.05, 700 Crown Point at .14@.15, 1,000 Comstock bond at .07½, 200 Ethel at .45, 300 Hale and Norcross at $70@.58, 100 Mexican at .80, 500 Moon Anchor at .10, 1,000 Potosi at .12, and 100 Silver Hill at .09.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $11,361,903, compared with $12,350,317 in the preceding week and $7,613,201 in the corresponding week last year. Total since Jan. 1, $495,923,112, against $415,161,785 in the corresponding period last year.

FINANCIAL.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

FISK & ROBINSON
BANKERS
Government Bonds
and other
Investment Securities
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
35 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK — 26 STATE STREET, BOSTON

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS.
54 William St., New York
Transact a general banking business, act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office, 65 State Street, Albany

Redmond, Kerr & Co
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
149 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. — 152 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO.
Transact a general Foreign and Domestic Banking Business.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
List sent on application.
Letters of Credit
Available in all parts of the world.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
TRANSACT
A General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS.
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FISCAL AGENTS FOR CITIES AND CORPORATIONS.
49 Wall St., NEW YORK. — "The Rookery," CHICAGO.

Bonds for Investment.
N. W. HARRIS & CO.
BANKERS,
PINE STREET, CORNER WILLIAM.
CHICAGO, NEW YORK, BOSTON.
CIRCULARS ON REQUEST.

MANUFACTURERS COMMERCIAL CO.
280 AND 282 BROADWAY.
FISCAL AGENT FOR MANUFACTURERS.
Pays Interest on 3 to 6 Month Investments Secured by Trust Deposit Certificates.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS. NEW YORK. — 18 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON.
201 EAST GERMAN STREET, BALTIMORE.

Dominick & Dominick
BANKERS.
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST.,
Issue International cheques, Commercial and traveler's credits available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Preliminary returns to the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture on the production of corn in 1903 indicate a total yield of about 2,813,000,000 bushels, or an average of 25.8 bushels per acre, as compared with an average yield of 26.6 bushels one year ago, 16.7 bushels in 1901, and a ten-year average of 23.9 bushels.

The following table shows for the twenty principal corn States the preliminary estimates of average yield per acre, in bushels, in 1903, with the final estimates for 1902 and 1901, and the mean averages for the last ten years:

States.	1903. Bush.	1902. Bush.	1901. Bush.	Ten-year Av'ge. Bush.
	els.	els.	els.	els.
Illinois	34.3	35.7	21.4	32.8
Iowa	37.0	33.0	22.0	31.3
Nebraska	27.5	32.0	14.1	25.0
Kansas	20.8	29.9	7.8	20.2
Missouri	29.0	30.0	10.1	26.8
Texas	24.2	8.1	11.8	17.2
Indiana	32.1	37.5	16.8	32.1
Georgia	11.7	9.0	10.0	10.6
Tennessee	23.5	21.9	14.2	21.4
Kentudy	26.6	27.0	15.6	24.9
Ohio	30.0	38.0	26.1	33.0
Alabama	16.7	8.4	10.9	15.6
North Carolina	14.7	12.9	12.0	13.0
Mississippi	18.4	11.8	10.9	14.2
Virginia	22.1	22.0	22.2	19.8
South Carolina	10.5	10.4	6.9	9.1
South Dakota	29.8	18.9	21.0	21.0
Oklahoma	23.3	25.8	7.8	19.5
Pennsylvania	32.2	39.1	36.6	33.1
United States	25.8	26.6	16.7	23.9

The general average as to quality is 89.1 per cent., as compared with 86.7 last year, 73.7 in 1901, and 85.5 in 1900. It is estimated that about 5.2 per cent. of the corn crop of 1902 was still in the hands of farmers on Nov. 1, 1903, as compared with 1.9 per cent. of the crop of 1901 in farmers' hands on Nov. 1, 1902, 4.0 per cent. of the crop of 1900 in farmers' hands on Nov. 1, 1901, and a six years' average of 8.1 per cent.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of buckwheat is 17.7 bushels, against an average yield per acre of 18.1 bushels in 1902, 16.6 bushels in 1901, and a ten-year average of 17.6 bushels. The average for quality is 91.4 per cent., against 88.1 last year, 93.5 in 1901, and 90.2 in 1900.

The preliminary returns indicate a flaxseed crop of about 27,800,000 bushels, or an average of 8.4 bushels per acre, as compared with a final estimate of 7.6 bushels per acre in 1902. The average quality is 84.9 per cent.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of potatoes is 84.7 bushels, against an average yield of 96.0 bushels in 1902, 85.5 bushels in 1901, and a ten-year average of 79.0 bushels. The average as to quality is 88.4 per cent., as compared with 89.4 per cent. in November last, 78.4 in November, 1901, and 88.1 in November, 1900.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of hay is 1.54 tons, against an average yield of 1.56 tons in 1902, 1.58 tons in 1901, and a ten-year average of 1.39 tons. The average as to quality is 91.3 per cent., against 89.7 per cent. in November last; 91.3 in November, 1901, and 90.1 in November, 1900.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of tobacco is 782.9 pounds, as compared with the final estimate of 797.3 pounds in 1902. The average as to quality is 85.9 per cent.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of rough rice is 32.7 bushels, against an average yield of 27.5 bushels in 1902, 32.5 bushels in 1901, and 30 bushels in 1900.

The report also includes fruits and various minor crops which will be published in detail in The Crop Reporter.

FINANCIAL.

Mexican Central Railway:

The undersigned, as a duly authorized protective committee of the bondholders, call upon all income bondholders dissatisfied with the offer of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. and with the failure to receive interest on their bonds for many years, and who are desirous of joining other bondholders in investigating the real status and value of their holdings, to deposit their bonds with the depositories nominated by this committee. A plan will be furnished upon application to any member of the committee, its counsel, the CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY of the City of New York, No. 26 Broad Street, New York City, or the AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, No. 53 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Negotiable receipts will be issued to those depositing bonds.

BENJAMIN P. TRACY, Chairman;
SIDNEY J. SMITH,
OTTO T. BANNARD,
J. W. HENNING,
D. S. RAMSAY,
N. W. JORDAN, } Committee.

JAMES HAROLD WARNER, Counsel,
No. 49 Wall Street, New York City.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, is prepared to purchase for the SINKING FUND $144,672.60 of the SIX & FIVE PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS of 1879 of the CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY at the limit price of 105 and accrued interest until January 1st, 1904, pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage.
THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.

HASKINS & SELLS,
Certified Public Accountants
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
30 Coleman Street, London, E. C.
CABLE ADDRESS "HASKELLS."
CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS,
CLEVELAND, PITTSBURG.

WRITE TO
MALLETT & WYCKOFF
(The Stock Brokers) 7 Pine Wall St.
For a Dividend Calendar.

FINANCIAL.

Houston & Texas Central First Mortgage Bonds.

Notice of Bonds Drawn for Payment.

The Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, having in its possession cash proceeds from sales of lands covered by Trust Indenture between Frederick P. Olcott, the Central Trust Company of New York, and the Southern Pacific Company, dated April 1, 1880, which are applicable to the purchase of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, secured by such Indenture to an amount sufficient at the price limited in said Trust Indenture to purchase and retire 250 of such bonds, and, it having been found that such bonds cannot be purchased at or below 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon, there have been drawn by lot, under the provision of such Trust Indenture, Bonds secured thereby bearing the distinguishing numbers hereinafter stated to be paid for out of such proceeds of such land sales at the said rate of 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon.

The distinguishing numbers of the Bonds so drawn are as follows, viz.:

37	630	1699	2620	3536	4384	5007	6120	7047
81	841	1762	2667	3545	4454	5105	6124	7060
107	891	1773	2708	3563	4489	5125	6145	7084
108	1002	1791	2764	3604	4502	5129	6170	7094
111	1004	1806	2766	3621	4541	5130	6216	7095
159	1016	1812	2769	3654	4569	5142	6230	7102
162	1021	1820	2784	3670	4612	5180	6212	7155
189	1063	1838	2806	3678	4615	5199	6262	7166
194	1050	1900	2822	3593	4643	5216	6293	7181
208	1104	1925	2871	3622	4657	5230	6400	7287
232	1127	1938	2879	3638	4665	5261	6401	7294
243	1128	2019	2876	3640	4699	5286	6429	7301
259	1182	2023	2882	3653	4672	5432	6440	7324
301	1193	2063	2893	3661	4690	5443	6517	7350
305	1258	2100	2915	3677	4704	5468	6542	7373
309	1279	2101	2924	3704	4705	5465	6561	7473
318	1290	2108	2935	3720	4709	5470	6562	7518
331	1327	2129	2936	3744	4725	5579	6586	7546
334	1321	2137	2939	3823	4737	5581	6597	7827
343	1334	2175	2954	3874	4761	5601	6675	7924
383	1340	2177	3031	3886	4774	5604	6697	7942
387	1410	2234	3039	3889	4805	5612	6713	7988
423	1464	2250	3040	3924	4829	5637	6714	7714
438	1471	2256	3069	3975	4832	5746	6809	7720
478	1502	2281	3071	3976	4855	5766	6816	7722
517	1506	2298	3130	3992	4916	5800	6827	7732
523	1510	2300	3140	3993	4943	5809	6875	7727
575	1545	2441	3155	4016	4961	5813	6891	7740
602	1552	2453	3180	4049	4996	5847	6908	7819
607	1558	2476	3185	4073	5007	5900	6938	7822
621	1583	2462	3194	4074	5021	5880	6947	7869
633	1595	2490	3199	4120	5029	5935

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Bulk of Dealing Confined to Flats and Dwellings—Many Minor Transactions—The Day's Results in the Auction Room.

Details will be found on another column relative to the sale of a group of Avenue A tenements by Col. John Jacob Astor.

Buyers for West Side Houses.

Hawson & Hobbs have sold for Eugene Valiens the four-story dwelling, with extension, 44 West Seventy-fifth Street, 20 by 102.2. The buyer will occupy the house.

P. L. Crovat has sold to A. J. Quans the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 330 West Eighty-eighth Street, 18 by 100.8.

Gordon & McCreedy & Co. have sold for Jane L. Creed 247 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, a five-story American basement dwelling on lot 18 by 99.11, the seller taking in part payment a dwelling at Pelham, N. Y.

Lexington Avenue Dwelling Sold.

P. L. Crovat has bought for occupancy the four-story dwelling 287 Lexington Avenue, southeast corner of Thirty-seventh Street, 25 by 80. Ranald H. Macdonald & Co. were the brokers in the deal.

Reese & Elleman have sold for Thomas McMahon 170 East Seventy-second Street, a four-story brownstone-front dwelling on lot 16.8 by 102.2.

Lease of Sixth Avenue Corner.

The Owners' Realty Company has leased the building, 25 by 75, at the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Thirty-second Street to D. A. Doyle for five years at an aggregate rental of $40,000.

Upper Lexington Avenue Deal.

Abraham Bachrach has bought the three four-story double flats 1,635, 1,637, and 1,639 Lexington Avenue, on plot 75 by 95.

F. W. Haft & Co. have sold for Mitchell A. C. Levy the five-story flat 326 East Fifty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.5.

Richtmeyer & Irving have sold for a Miss Clement to John H. Calder 126 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, a two-story frame dwelling on lot 16.8 by 100.11.

Henry Hellman has sold for Moritz Due Klauer to Myers & Aronson 447 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street a five-story flat on lot 25 by 100.11.

Jacob Hirsch has sold to Louis Jacobson the five-story flat 14 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Muensel & Kolb have sold for S. Horowitz the two five-story brick flats 511 and 515 East Eighty-first Street to M. Haas.

J. Arthur Fischer has sold for James McBride to S. Kasafsky the four-story and store, Hoffman leasehold, 742 Sixth Avenue, size 20 by 60.

Fifth Avenue Corner in Harlem Sold.

Daniel B. Freedman has bought from the Upham estate 2,076 Fifth Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 23.5 by 75.

S. Oppenheimer has sold to D. Mainser the five-story flat 454 Lenox Avenue, 25 by 90.

William Lemberg & Co. have resold to a Mr. Goldstein the five-story tenement 235 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Middle West Side Sales.

Charles H. Easton & Co. have sold for Francis R. Gosling the three-story dwelling 121 West Forty-eighth Street, 18.9 by 100.5.

Robert Ganz has sold 224 West Fifty-second Street, a four-story dwelling 20 by 100.5, to A. Frankfield, who owns the abutting property at 223 and 225 West Fifty-first Street.

The Equitable Realty Company has sold to Minnie A. Blanchard 242 West Fifty-second Street a four-story dwelling 20 by 100.5.

Down-Town Tenement Dealings.

Charles Rubinger & Co. have sold for Max Weinstein the six-story flat now in course of construction at 204 and 206 East Second Street, 40 by 100; also for Joseph L. Buttenwieser the five-story double tenement 53 Bedford Street, 25 by 90; also 15 Leroy Street, a six-story tenement on lot 25 by 90 and irregular.

Jacob Blauner has sold to I. W. Shenken 208 and 210 Broome Street, northeast corner of Norfolk Street, a six-story tenement on plot 50 by 50.

Bronx Dwellings Change Hands.

Clement H. Smith has sold for Louisa M. Doll the three-story dwellings, each 21.6 by 98, known as 2,085 and 2,087 Washington Avenue, for $16,000; also, for Herman Hunecke, 2,064 Morris Avenue, a two-story detached dwelling, for $8,500, to Michael Meehan, who gives in part payment the lot on the west side of Webster Avenue 314 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street; also, for Anna J. Vance, 144 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, a one-family dwelling on lot 20 by 100, to John P. Friedhoff.

Sternlicht & Seiler have sold for Charlotte M. Tytus the five-story triple flat 629 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 25 by 100.

The Manhattan Mortgage Company has sold, for $5,500, one of a row of four brick dwellings on the west side of Belmont Avenue, 120 feet north of Pelham Avenue, 25 by 87.6.

Marks & Mendelsohn negotiated the recent sale of 630 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street to Harry M. Goldberg.

The Louis Becker Company has leased for William Milne Grinnell 653 West One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, a three-story dwelling, to William Seeligsberg.

Sales at Prospect Park South.

Dean Alvord reports among recent sales at Prospect Park South the following: To Mrs. Minnie S. Beales the plot 60 by 100, on the east side of Rugby Road, 195 feet south of Albemarie Road, with house built to order, for $16,000; also, to Dr. I. M. Pettet, the plot 60 by 100 at the northeast corner of Albemarie and Stratford Roads, for $4,000; also, to George B. Martindale, a plot 60 by 100, on the east side of Rugby Road, between Albemarie and Beverly Roads, with house built to order, for $14,500; also, to Walter C. Burr, the plot 100 by 130 at the southwest corner of Albemarie and Rugby Roads, with house built to order, for $22,500; also, to John J. Petit, the plot at the southeast corner of Church Avenue and Argyle Road, with house built to order, for $14,750; also, to Mrs. William Haibach, a plot 55 by 100 on the west side of Westminster Road, between Beverly and Albemarie Roads, for $12,800.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

4 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 75 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 90.11, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, F. W. A. Donahue, as guardian.....$15,500

By Joseph P. Day.

Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 126.10 feet east of Webster Avenue, 149 by 133 and irregular; vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Christopher McDonough 500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 161 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executors' sale, 112 lots at Fordham Heights, situated on Aqueduct, Tee Taw, and Parkview Avenues, East One Hundred and Eighty-eighth and One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Streets, and Highland Place.

By George R. Read & Co., partition sale, Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Sixteenth Street, 23.2 by 125.4, four-story brick dwelling.

By McVicker Realty Trust Company, foreclosure sale, E. J. Maxwell, referee, 106 West Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 174 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 18 by 100.8, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,186.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 164 East Ninety-first Street, south side, 175 feet west of Third Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,662.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas P. Wickes, referee, 678 First Avenue, west side, 148.9 feet north of Twenty-first Street, 24 by 100, leasehold, three-story brick tenement, with one-story frame building at the rear. Due on judgment, $3,997.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Westchester Creek, west side, at Castle Hill Point, for a one-story frame boathouse, 50 by 30; Lozier Motor Company of 1 Broadway, owner; Cornelius Voight of 4,304 Park Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

Bronx Park, west side, at elevated railroad station, for a one-story brick building, 33.10 by 13.8; city, owner; Robert W. Gibson of 76 William Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

Bronx Park, west side, near the elevated railroad station, for a one-story brick tool house, 25 by 15; city, owner; Robert W. Gibson of 76 William Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

Bronx Park, east side, 400 feet south of Fulton Street, for a one-story brick flower house, 20 by 100; city, owner; Martin Schenck of Claremont Park, architect; cost, $5,000.

Andrews Avenue, west side, 305 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20 by 42; Mrs. Emma Stinson of 2,765 Third Avenue, owner; Louis Falk of 2,765 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

Lexington Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, southwest corner, to a four-story brick dwelling; Hainsah Building Company of 1 East Forty-fourth Street, owners; Bonny & Tilton of 32 Broadway, architects; cost, $15,000.

King's Bridge Road, southwest corner of Tryon Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, 20.4 by 52.4; Edward L. D. Phipps of Sixth Street and Second Avenue, Mount Vernon, owner; J. M. Lawrence, Wakefield, architect; cost, $1,200.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Nov. 10.

ARTHUR AV, w s, 244 ft n of King's Bridge and West Farms Road, 25x125; Maria S. Cinnelli and another to Felice Serio $1,050

AVENUE B, w s, 250 ft s of 161st St, 25 x— to Cauldwell AV x25x—; Henrietta Hoppock to James C. Redmond and another, all title, quitclaim.....Nom.

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 250 ft s of 161st St, 25x130; Sarah E. Quarry to Catharine M. J. Redmond and another, quitclaim .....Nom.

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 250 ft s of 161st St, 25x130; Charlotte G. Watkins to Catharine M. J. Redmond and another, quitclaim .....Nom.

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 250 ft s of 161st St, 25x130; Charles S. Phillips to Catharine M. J. Redmond and another, B and S 250

CHERRY ST, n s, 23.4 ft w of Montgomery St, 23.4x96.8; William McCormick to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, other consideration and.....100

COUNTRY CLUB AV, w s, being Lot 1 map 1,061, Westchester, 25x100; Nettie J. Jones to William C. O'Donnell.....Nom.

DAWSON ST, s s, 100.11 ft e of Tinton Av, 25.3x114.8x25x110.8; John J. Brennan to A. Nelson Batten.....Nom.

HESTER ST, 70, s s, 25x75; Israel Goldberg to Florence Goldberg, 1-5 part, all title .....

HOUSTON ST, n s, 45 ft w of Avenue B, 40.8x80; Sender Jarmulowsky to Abraham Silverson, (mtg $67,500).....Nom.

INWOOD AV, w s, 25 ft n of Goble Place, 25x100; Daniel T. Garrie to James S. Harris, (mtg $8,500).....Nom.

JEROME AV, e s, at s e of Lot 12, 25 x—; Anderson property, filed in Westchester County, runs W — x N — x S — x S 85; Edward E. Black to Charles O. Burns .....Nom.

LONGFELLOW ST, e s, 175 ft s of Jennings St, 25x130x28x122.6; James Murray to Dorothea Werner, (mtg $2,000).....Nom.

LORILLARD PL, 2,450, e s, 20.5x97.5x irreg.8x97.5; Emil Ulrich to James Kanahan, (mtg $2,750,) other consideration and 100

LOT 10, map of 107 lots, Hudson Park; Hudson Park Co. to Louis Edandt.....Nom.

MACT PLACE, 1,029, n s, 25x140; Theodore M. Macy and others to John W. Harshbarger and another, (mtgs $6,200).....

MADISON AV, 144 and 146, w s, 48 x 94.9; Laura Bayles to John Muller, (mtgs $126,000).....

MADISON AV, 1,511, e s, 25.11x70; Frederick Herrmann to Harry Mats, (mtg $25,000), other considerations and.....

MADISON AV, 1,511, e s, 24.11x70; Harry Mats to Jacob Cohen and others, (mtgs $30,000,) other consideration and.....

MANHATTAN ST, 46, s w s, 25x80; Edward Nicholson to Clara Max and another, (mtg $12,000).....Nom.

MONROE ST, 10 and 12, s s, 24.9x52.10x24.10x55.5; Barnett Blumenstein and others to Louis Gordon and others, (mtgs $14,150).....Nom.

OGDEN AV, w s, 80 ft s of 164th St, 75x94.6; Edward A. McCann to Peter McDonnell, (mtg $3,500).....Nom.

WASHINGTON ST, 471 and 473, s e cor Hoboken St, runs s 84.10x e 62.8x e 11.8x n 58x w 80.7x w 21.6 to Washington, referee, to Paul F. O'Neill, (mtgs $68,000).....

1ST AV, 2,274, s e corner of 117th St, 25.2x94; Hyman Schnitzer to Mary Brown, (mtgs $17,000).....

1ST AV, 1,704, e s, 18.10x66; Cora W. Smith and another to Margaret C. Smith, quitclaim .....Nom.

1ST AV, 1,704, w s, 41x100; Louis Lockwood to Jacob Marks, (mtg $31,500,) other consideration and 100

1ST AV, e s, 37.6 ft n of 88th St, 18.10x66; Margaret C. Smith to Jacob Weinstein, other consideration and.....100

1ST AV, e s, 54.7 ft n of 88th St, 18.10x66; Mary A. Thorp to Jacob Weinstein, other consideration and.....100

2D AV, 2,186, e s, 25.2x75; Adolf Zalmowits to Sarah Felberbaum, (mtg $11,000) .....Nom.

4TH ST, 505 West, 20x72.2x20x73.1; Harry F. Breisted to Francis S. Braisted, (mtgs $3,500,) other consideration and.....

5TH AV, w s, lot 8, map of 82 lots on 15th and 19th Streets; Adolf Alexander K. Vidal to John U. Kreuer, (mtg $1,600) .....Nom.

7TH ST, 209 and 211 East, 40x97.6; Morris Rose to David Jacobowitz, (mtg $46,000).....Nom.

11TH ST, 228 East, 21.6x94.4, e s x 25.1x57.8 w s; Bridget Donohue to George W. McAdam, (mtg $2,000,) other consideration and 100

54TH ST, n s, 325 ft s w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Peter J. Owens to Eva Engelhard, 2-5 parts, all title.....Nom.

69TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x77.4; Regina Bowsky and another to Phillippin Frey, (mtg $5,000) .....

79TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 20x104.4; William E. D. Stokes to Francis M. Jones, subject to mtgs.....Nom.

93D ST, 316 East, 25x100.8; Theresa Turk to Barbara Bauer, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and 100

97TH ST, 60 East, 18x100.11; Max Singer to Harry C. Allen, (mtg $12,000).....Nom.

98TH ST, 63 East, 25x100.11; Rosa Herzog to Newman Schwartz, (mtg $20,000).....

107TH ST, 406 East, 16.4x100.10; Owen K. Nevan to Theresa Nevan, (mtg $1,500) .....Nom.

115TH ST, 246 East, 20x75; Adolf Miller to Abraham Klink, (mtgs $9,000,) other consideration and 100

119TH ST, 28 West, 20x100.11; Louis Silverstein to David E. Alexander and another, (mtg $16,000).....Nom.

119TH ST, 243 West, 25x100.11; Julia Raudnitz to Samuel L. Kahn and others, (mtg $20,000) .....

117TH ST, 62 East, 25x100.11; Annie Bernheimer to John Trunk and another, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and.....

MANHATTAN ST, 46, s w s, 25x80; Edward Nicholson to Clara Max and another, (mtg $12,000).....Nom.

MONROE ST, 10 and 12, s s, 24.9x52.10x24.10x55.5; Barnett Blumenstein and others to Louis Gordon and others, (mtgs $14,150).....Nom.

OGDEN AV, w s, 80 ft s of 164th St, 75x94.6; Edward A. McCann to Peter McDonnell, (mtg $3,500).....Nom.

WASHINGTON ST, 471 and 473, s e cor Hoboken St, runs s 84.10x e 62.8x e 11.8x n 58x w 80.7x w 21.6 to Washington, referee, to Paul F. O'Neill, (mtgs $68,000).....

1ST AV, 2,274, s e corner of 117th St, 25.2x94; Hyman Schnitzer to Mary Brown, (mtgs $17,000).....

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1ST AV, 1,704, w s, 41x100; Louis Lockwood to Jacob Marks, (mtg $31,500,) other consideration and 100

1ST AV, e s, 37.6 ft n of 88th St, 18.10x66; Margaret C. Smith to Jacob Weinstein, other consideration and.....100

1ST AV, e s, 54.7 ft n of 88th St, 18.10x66; Mary A. Thorp to Jacob Weinstein, other consideration and.....100

2D AV, 2,186, e s, 25.2x75; Adolf Zalmowits to Sarah Felberbaum, (mtg $11,000) .....Nom.

4TH ST, n s, 23.4 ft w of Montgomery St, 23.4x96.8; William McCormick to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, other consideration and.....100

5TH AV, w s, lot 8, map of 82 lots on 15th and 19th Streets; Adolf Alexander K. Vidal to John U. Kreuer, (mtg $1,600) .....Nom.

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54TH ST, n s, 325 ft s w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Peter J. Owens to Eva Engelhard, 2-5 parts, all title.....Nom.

69TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x77.4; Regina Bowsky and another to Phillippin Frey, (mtg $5,000) .....

79TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 20x104.4; William E. D. Stokes to Francis M. Jones, subject to mtgs.....Nom.

93D ST, 316 East, 25x100.8; Theresa Turk to Barbara Bauer, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and 100

97TH ST, 60 East, 18x100.11; Max Singer to Harry C. Allen, (mtg $12,000).....Nom.

98TH ST, 63 East, 25x100.11; Rosa Herzog to Newman Schwartz, (mtg $20,000).....

107TH ST, 406 East, 16.4x100.10; Owen K. Nevan to Theresa Nevan, (mtg $1,500) .....Nom.

115TH ST, 246 East, 20x75; Adolf Miller to Abraham Klink, (mtgs $9,000,) other consideration and 100

119TH ST, 28 West, 20x100.11; Louis Silverstein to David E. Alexander and another, (mtg $16,000).....Nom.

119TH ST, 243 West, 25x100.11; Julia Raudnitz to Samuel L. Kahn and others, (mtg $20,000) .....

117TH ST, 62 East, 25x100.11; Annie Bernheimer to John Trunk and another, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and.....

117TH ST, 62 East, 25x100.11; John Trunk and another to Benjamin Rosenfeld, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and.....

110TH ST, n s, 123.9 ft w of Park Av, 33.9x100.11; Louis Lese to Joseph Lichtenstein, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and 100

120TH ST, 118 and 120 East, 50x100.10; William Rubens to Minnie Stern, (mtgs $30,000) .....Nom.

126TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Louis Martin to Sarah Rothman, (mtg $21,600).....Nom.

126TH ST, 208 East, 30x99.11; Robert Altman to Samuel Williams, (mtg $14,-500) .....Nom.

137TH ST, n s, 500 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; John T. Willets, guardian, to Charles Wynne and another.....

137TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Howard Willets, administrator, to Charles Wynne and another, all title, other consideration and 100

141ST ST, 209 West, 25x99.11; the President Realty Company to Nathan B. Heyman, (mtg $20,500).....Nom.

147TH ST, 667 East, 27x100; Aubrey G. Hutcheson to Ludwig Fischer, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and.....100

159TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of Elton Av, 25 x100; Gussay Mayer to Johann Glaser, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..100

181ST ST, n s, 140.6 ft w of Hughes Av, 17.3x95; Louis Kortum to Marion F. Gurney, (mtg $3,200).....Nom.

187TH ST, 668 to 684 East, 80x100; Ella E. Shaw to Louisa Doll, (mtgs $40,000).....Nom.

187TH ST, s s, 51.8 ft w of Arthur Av, 62.3x66.11x62.8x66.8; Calcateria Ygnazio to Ignazio Calcateria, other consideration and 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BAKER, George H., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; Manhattan Av, 204, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....$8,500

BARKER, Varian, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Cornelia St, s s, 98.4 ft e of Bleecker St, 1 year.....9,000

BERNHEAUER, Alfred, to Broadway Savings Institution; 126th St, 61 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....10,000

BERMINGHAM, Kate, and others, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 126th St, 85.6 w s, 75.6 e of 7th Av, prior mtg $6,000, due Jan. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent.....2,500

BOLEN, Georgiana, and another to Mary Hayes; 11th St, n s, lot bounded e x Lot 286, map of Unionport, n x Lot 285 w x Lot 286, 5 years.....2,050

BOLEN, Julia A. C., and another to Stella Wechsler; Lexington Av, 702, prior mtg $18,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....2,000

BOYD, Samuel, and wife to Christian Langenberg; Cretona Park East, s s, 95 ft e of Suburban Place, 2 years, 6 per cent.....700

BROWN, Mary, to Hyman Schnitzer; 1st Av, 2.274, s e corner of 117th St, 5 years.....5,000

BRUGMAN, Mary E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; St. Nicholas Av, 1,345, 3 years.....6,000

CAHILL, Sarah F., to Malinda G. Mace and others, as trustees; Lot 495, map of Van Nest Park, demand, 6 per cent.....5,000

CALCATERRA, Ignazio, to Thomas O'Connor and another, tenants by entirety; 187th St, s s, 119.5 ft e of Hoffman St, 2 years.....6,500

CORCORAN, Margaret, to David W. Burnett; Intervale Av, n w s, 258.5 ft n e of 169th St, 3 years.....1,500

DANNER, Frances J., to Bessie Blauvelt, trustee; 4th Av, n w corner of 26th St, 1-3 part, 5 years, 6 per cent.....1,000

DE BUSSY, Mary J., to North River Savings Bank; 114th St, n s, 95 ft e of Manhattan Av, 1 year.....12,000

DEVLIN, Peter, to Mary P. Bonsall; Arthur (Central) Av, e s, being s ½ of Lot 66, map of land at Monterey, Upper Morrisania, 2 years.....3,500

DOLL, Louisa, and another to John C. Barr; 166th St, 668 to 694 East, prior mtg $15,000, due May 1, 1904, 6 per cent.....1,000

DWORSKY, Joseph, and another to George Ehret; 8th Av, w s, corner of 47th St, prior mtg $9,000, 1 year.....13,000

KAHN, Samuel L., and others to Julia Ranchuitz; 115th St, 243 West, prior mtg $30,000, due May 1, 1905, 6 per cent.....1,500

HARSHBARGER, John W., and another to Theodore M. Macy and others; Macy Place, n s, 131.3 ft e of Prospect Av, prior mtg $18,200, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....2,100

HOLING, Philip, to Henry Herrmann; Park Av, n w corner of Ittner Place, due May 1, 1904, 6 per cent.....5,000

JACOBOWITZ, Sarah, to Morris Rose; 7th St, 209 and 211 East, prior mtg $45,000, 9 years, 6 per cent.....

KOSOFSKY, Simon, to Alfred B. Scott, guardian; 5th Av, 1,940, 6 per cent.....13,500

LICHTENSTEIN, Joseph, to Louis Lese; 119th St, n s, 122.9 ft e of Park Av, prior mtg $20,000, installments, 6 per cent.....2,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; Cherry St, n s, 25.4 ft w of Montgomery St, 1 year.....14,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; Cherry St, n s, 25.4 ft w of Montgomery St, prior mtg $14,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....2,000

MATZ, Harry, to Frederick Herrmann; Madison Av, 1,511, n e corner of 106d St, prior mtg $70,000, 5 years.....5,000

MAX, Claus, and another to Edward Nicholson; Manhattan St, 46, prior mtg $14,000, 3 years, 6 per cent.....3,000

McADAM, George W., to Bridget Donohue; 11th St, 228 East, due Jan. 10, 1904 1,400

MULLER, John, to Laura Bayles; Madison Av, 144 and 146, 1 year, 6 per cent.....22,000

REDMOND, Catharine M. J., and another to Sarah E. Quarry and another; Cauldwell Av, w s, 250 ft s of 161st St, prior mtg $3,000, 3 years, 6 per cent.....900

REDMOND, Catharine M. J., and another to Charlotte Herrman Cauldwell Av, w s, 250 ft s of 161st St, 3 years, 6 per cent.....3,000

ROSENFELD, Benjamin, to John Trunk and another; 117th St, n s, 125 ft w of Park Av, 5 years, 5½ per cent.....5,500

SCHEFFELIN, Edgar S., to the Park Mortgage Company; plot on road from Westchester to Eastchester, bounded by said road and old road from Westchester to Eastchester adjoining land of Smith and others, containing 183 acres, 2 roods, and 19 perches, also, by road to Eastchester adjoining land of Schieffelin, 120 acres, 15 perches, ½ part, 5 years.....15,000

SCHWARZ, Anton, to German Savings Bank; Lexington Av, e c corner of 86th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....35,000

SCHWARZ, Anton, to German Savings Bank; 70th St, 58 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....30,000

SCHWARZ, ...to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 98th St, 65 East, prior mtg $20,000, installments, 6 per cent.....5,000

SCHWIERS, Frederick W., to Mary S. Bahrenburg; 135th St, s s, Lots 116 and 117 map of Wakefield, due Oct. 1, 1906.....2,000

SCHWIERS, Frederick W., to Christina Schuman; 135th St, s s, Lots 116 and 117 map of Wakefield, due Oct. 1, 1906.....2,500

SCOTT, Thomas, to Eleanor M. Greacen; 163d St, s s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $1,700, 1 year, 6 per cent.....600

SILVERSON, Abraham, to Jacob Zmulowsky; Houston St, n s, 45 ft w of Avenue B, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

STONE, Thomas, to Joseph L. O'Brien; 123d St, s s, 485 ft e of 7th Av, prior mtg $9,000, 2 years, 6 per cent.....2,500

STONE, Thomas, to New York Dispensary; 123d St, s s, 485 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years.....9,000

TAYLOR, Charles S., and another to Charles C. Watkins, Jr.; Westchester Creek, w s, Lot 7 map of part of Bowne property sold by John H. Clapp, referee, filed in Westchester County, also Dock St, n e s, 200 ft s e of Thomas St, with exception with all title to land under water in Westchester Creek, containing 101-1000 acres, 1 year, 6 per cent.....4,000

WEINSTEIN, Jacob, to Margaret C. Smith; 1st Av, e s, 37.9 ft n of 86th St, due June 7, 1905 5,500

WEINSTEIN, Jacob, to Mary A. Thorp; 1st Av, e s, 56.7 ft n of 86th St, due June 7, 1905 5,500

WERNER, Dorothea, to James Murray; Longfellow St, e s, 175 ft e of Jennings St, installments, 5½ per cent.....2,000

WYNNE, Charles, and another to John T. Willets, executor; 137th St, 131 West, 3 years 17,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BALLARD, Charles F., to Frederic De P. Foster $18,000

BERGEN, Susan M. C., to Katharine W. Jackson 2,000

BLUMENTHAL, Joseph, to Simson Wolf.. 1

CASKEY, Anna, and another to Nassau Brewing Company 4,000

COSTELLO, Mary A., to Leo S. Rich.....1

ENGEL, George C., to Charlotte A. Williams 1

FRANKLIN, Morris, and another to Ezekiel Sarasohn 1,075

FULTON, Robert C., to Elizabeth S. Jones. 10,500

KAHN, Samuel, to Lena Kahn, ½ part.... 1

KERNOCHAN, Frederick J., Ehrick Parmly and another, trustees, 3 assignments 12,700

McCANN, Edward A., to Peter McDonnell 1

PLONSKY, Curtis, to American Mortgage Company 7,500

SIEGELSTEIN, Bennett E., to German Kahn and another, executors.....2,500

SIRE, Maurice, to Raymond C. Wood.... 1

STRASBOUGER, Samuel, to Louis Stern. 1

STUART, Robert W., to Joseph Stuart.. 14,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Mutual Life Insurance Company 350,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Matilde S. Sterne and others, executors and trustees.....25,000

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.....30,051

TROWBRIDGE, James A., to Charlotte Hollender, as guardian.....9,000

UNION TRUST COMPANY, trustee, to Union Trust Company, 5 assignments, 5 accounts .....

WILLETS, John T., guardian, to Howard Willets, guardian.....6,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 1,724 to 1,728; Buellesbach & Braun against Nathan E. Clark, owner and contractor.....$83

CORTLANDT ST, 31; Adolph Shapiro and another against John Doe, owner; Louis L. Cavinatto, contractor.....121

36TH ST and 8th Av, n e corner, 25x75; Adolph Shapiro and another against Annie Russell, owner; Louis L. Cavinatto, contractor.....211

44TH ST, 55 and 57 West; Lewis Harding against City Club Realty Company, owner; Thomas J. Reilly, contractor.....17,743

117TH ST, n s, 75x 101; Seward Engineering Company against Charles Adams, owner and contractor 500

124TH ST, e s, 225 ft e of Broadway, 50x100.11; Patrick Reddy against Charles Adams, owner and contractor.....250

125TH ST, e s, 150 ft w of Broadway, 100x100; D'Amore & Lanzetta against Parsons & Squire, owners and contractors 38

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 74, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

127TH ST, s s, 421 ft e of Lenox Av, 53x 99.11; the City Mortgage Company, loans to Albert Herskowits and Ignatz Roth.. 55,000

Error in Amount of Lien.

Bernard H. Arnold, attorney for Liubomir R. Mestanis, against whose property at 301 to 307 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street a lien was filed on Monday, states that the amount of the claim is $1,063, not $11,063, as appeared in this column yesterday. Mr. Arnold also says that an order was signed yesterday by Justice Amend fixing the amount of the bond necessary to discharge the lien.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 2,328; Abraham Rosenberg against Edwin Dumble, Sept. 9, 1903.....$625

PROSPECT AV, w s, 162.3 ft n of 161st St; Christian Vordran against Ehrhardt A. E. Zangenberg, Sept. 30, 1903. 70

8TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of West End Av; Abraham Rosenberg against May E. Reilly and another, Sept. 15, 1903.....190

161ST ST and Morris Av, s e corner; Michael Clushing against Alexander Grant, Oct. 26, 1903.....548

Lis Pendens.

EAST BROADWAY, 204; Orchard St, w s, 100 ft n of Staton St, 25x87.6; Henry and Rutgers Sts, s e corner, 20.6x79; Orchard St, 118; Delancey St, 79 to 83; Pike St, 33 to 37, and Madison St, 101; Sadie Feinberg against Julius Feinburg, (accounting, &c.;) attorneys.

GREENE ST, e s, 100 ft s of 54 St, 80x100; Katharine R. Jackson against Joseph G. Switzer and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. J. Groat.

PARK AV, 1, City of New York against Antoinetta L. Edwards and another; Pine St, 59 and 61, same against George P. Wetmore and another; Lewis St, 105, same against Mrs F. Ruppel and another; Park Av, 2, same against George H. Byrd; Chrystie St, 188 to 192, same against Harris Friedman; West and 160th Sts, n e corner, same against Albert A. Adler; 11th Av and 59th St, n w corner; same against New York Butchers' Dressed Beef Company; 532 St, 541 and 545 West, same against John J. Rafferty and another; 29th St, 29 East, same against the Woman's Hotel Company; Madison St, 183, same against Isaac Goodstein, ten actions, (violation of building laws;) attorney, George L. Rives.

82 AV, 4,032 to 4,036; City of New York against Stephen M. Andersen and another, (violations of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

7TH AV and 23d St, s e corner, 84x24.6; the Canton Steel Roofing Company against Gustavus L. Laurence and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's liens;) attorneys, Luce & Davis.

12TH ST, 239 East; City of New York against Martin Engel; 5th St, 11 East; same against Dina George; 9th St, 623 East; same against Augustus Prentice, 3 actions, (violations of tenement house acts;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

49TH ST, 442 West; Artur Greer and another against the Realty Company of New York, (notice of attachment;) attorney, H. M. Schaap.

60TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Mary C. Ahearn against Thomas Sanderson and another, (partition;) attorney, W. Brauns.

64TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5; Augustus W. Kelley against Caroline L. Foley and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Peckham, Miller & King.

112TH ST, s s, 117 ft e of Lexington Av, 33.4x 100.11; Harry Mack against Henry Feuerstein, (specific performance;) attorney, A. F. Silverstone.

124TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 100x100.11, and other property in Westchester County; Sarah M. Wilson against William F. Wilson and another, (dower;) attorney, G. Wood.

149TH ST, n s, 85 ft e of Convent Av, 17x 99.11; Elizabeth E. Colrell against Lizzie Schwartz and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Thompson & Koss.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Supreme Court of the United States:

95—Jacob Gertgens, plaintiff, vs. John F. O'Connor.—Argument continued for the defendant and concluded for the plaintiff. Leave granted to counsel for plaintiff to file an additional brief.

67—The Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company, plaintiff, vs. Thomas Tennessee.—Submitted.

68—The Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company, plaintiff, vs. Will Halloway.—Submitted.

69—John Arbuckle et al., appellants, vs. Joseph E. Blackmon, Secretary of Agriculture, &c.—Argument continued for the appellants.

71—The Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company et al., plaintiffs, vs. Catherine Landrigan, administratrix, &c.—Argument commenced for the plaintiffs.

The day call for Wednesday will be: 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 82.

Calendars for Wednesday, Nov. 11.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar and issues of law in suits at law.

15—Cayuga Wheel & F. Co. vs. Kennedy Valve Mfg. Co.
26—Palmton vs. Elec. Boat Co.
44—Am. Steel & Wire Co. vs. Mayer & England Co. et al.
55—Marvel Co. vs. Pearl.
23—Harper vs. Printing Tel. News Co.
47—Macwilliam vs. Conn. Web. Co.
115—Jewish Colonization Association vs. Solomon.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Preferred calendar.

431—McElroy vs. Am. Rubber Tire Co.
54—U. S. vs. Conkling.
66—Ide vs. N. Y. & Cuba Mail SS. Co.
61—Herring vs. Bergh.
65—Hampton vs.
435—Selzas vs. Bidwell.
442—Costa, admr., vs. Hayward.
443—Martello, admr., vs. same.
444—Frano, admr., vs. same.
445—Reich vs. Penn. R. R.
450—Francisous vs. Wetstein.
466—Masten, recr., vs. Mathews.
481—U. S. vs. Beer.
200—Same vs.
206—Same vs. Bannstakes.
306—Same vs. Duncan.
310—Same vs. Draddy.
615—Same vs. Downing.
325—Devolext vs. Stranahan.
537—Rankin vs.
326—Same vs. Eddy

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.

Supreme Court Partition Sale OF Valuable Improved and Vacant Property,

Wednesday, November 18.

at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 101 Broadway, under direction of RICHARD M. HURST, Referee.

352 GREENWICH ST.,

southeast S. w. cor. North Moore St. Lot 25.6½ feet x 100; with 3½-story brick house.

11 & 12 LIVINGSTON PLACE,

adjoining S. e. cor. E. 10th St. Two 4-story and basement, brick and brownstone residences. Size of each lot 17.7½x100. Will be sold subject to covenants, nuisance and sewer covenants.

408 EAST 17TH ST.,

near 1st Av. Lot 20x92, with 2-story brick stable on front and 2-story and basement brick tenement on rear.

229 WEST 49TH ST.,

between Broadway and 8th Av. Four-story and basement brownstone residence on lot 16x100.5.

WEST 67TH ST.,

north side, 200 feet west of Central Park West. Three new each 25x100.5.

TERMS.

These properties are sold for cash, with the usual allowances, and titles are guaranteed by Lawyers' Title Co. and Title Guaranty and Trust Co. Title policies will be delivered to each purchaser free of charge.

RICHARD M. HENRY,
Referee, 62 William St.

R. & E. J. O'GORMAN,
Pltf's Attys., 49 Chambers St.

MAPS AND FURTHER INFORMATION can be obtained at the office of either the referee, Plaintiff's Attorneys or the Auctioneer, 101 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.

R. E. SIMON, Auctioneer.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., AUCTS.,
will sell at auction at 161 B'way,
MONDAY, NOV. 16TH, 1903,
at 12 M., by order of Joan Freeman Baker, Ref., the 3-story frame dwelling on
PERRIE PLACE, NEAR THOMAS ST.,
being a lot adjoining to the Village of Westchester. For maps, &c., apply to R. & A. C. Wells' Attys., 170 B'way; J. Clarence Davies & Co., 140th St. and 3d Av., or Auct'rs, 161 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FINE BARGAIN, BEAUTIFUL COLONIAL HOUSE, detached, on ELEGANT LARGE GROUNDS.
COST $11,000; MUST BE SOLD. PRICE $6,250.
TERMS $1,000 CASH and $60 MONTHLY.
MAKE OFFER.
BRAND NEW. 11 has Very Large Veranda at Front and Side; Reception Hall, with Oak Floors and Seats each side. Bookcases and Stand Winding, Very Artistic Stairs. Parlor, Handsome Large Dining Room, with Open Fire Place. Library, Kitchen, Back Stairs, Six Bedrooms, Tiled Bath, Dark Oak Trimmings, Stain Decorations. All PARQUET Floors.
STEAM HEAT. FINEST LOCATION HERE.
Water, Sewer, Fine Walks, Trees, Near Cars, Stores, Brokers.
W. H. GOLDEY, 295 FLATBUSH AV., Corner Alexander Ros. Call any day.

JUST FINISHED.
ROW OF TWO-FAMILY TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK HOUSES,
well planned, well built; all modern improvements; overlooking New York Bay; 20 minutes to Park Row, by 5th Av. "L."
PRICE, $6,300; EASY TERMS.
MUNROE & STINER,
Owners and Builders, Premises.

1-family, 2-sty. brick, 5th and 6th Avs., Brooklyn.
$4,000—New 2-story brick buildings, with stores; all improvements; $300 cash; easy terms.
$4,000—New 2-family brick houses; latest improvements; easy terms.
CLAUS DOSCHER.
City Line Train. Van Sicien Av. Station.

For Sale—Two fine, up-to-date 4-story brick and stone flats; best renting part of Park Slope; price $27,000; rent $2,220.
OWEN G. CRAWFORD,
414 Temple Bar. 44 Court St.

Fabrique Dwellings—Howe St., 4-story, $8,000; Washington Av., 3-story, $7,250. Alfred Hoblitz, 608 Broadway.

WESTCHESTER REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Pinecliffe Club Hotel to let, adjoining large electric railway; bar, icehouse, large range, city water; partly furnished; rent $50 monthly; 15 cars go south daily; on main thoroughfare; open daily. Address Dudan, Bronxville, N. Y.

Mamaroneck.

Mamaroneck Lots, $100—$1 weekly; no assessments; near station; on trolley; water, gas, electric light; shade trees, fishing, bathing. Warren Realty Co., 138 Broadway.

Mount Vernon.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale; finest corner on restricted Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; house 14 rooms, all improvements; fine stable; lot 187x116 feet. Owner, 15 Nassau, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Notice.—Propositions worth investigation concerning Mount Vernon Real Estate can always be found in offices of Cooley & West, (Inc.), next to Post Office.

Fifteen lots, 50x100 each; situate Chester and Upton Sts., Ville and North 4th Av.; sacrifice in whole or lot. Well, 304 East 57th St., Mount Vernon.

NEW ENGLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

For Sale—Village farm, Berkshire Hills, 22 acres; fine hotel location; two double houses, barns, running water; near church, school, store; electric railway. Address T. A. Prissell, Box 74, Hinsdale, Mass.

Stamford, Conn.—Furnished and unfurnished houses; factory sites, water fronts, farms, country seats, &c. ARCHIBALD C. FOSS, 39 East 42d St.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.—Farms and country seats for sale and lease. E. O. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

Farms for Sale—60 acres, $600; 160 acres, $700; 80 acres, $800. Send for list. Eagett & Co., Brattleboro, Vt.

Norwalk, Conn.—3 acre, house, barn, shade fruit, $1,000. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Farms, near live town; easy price. Brown, Chariton City, Mass.

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

MONTCLAIR.—2d beautiful Marlboro Park, near Valley (Erie) Station; house 10 rooms; private harbor to be completed Nov. 10th; rent, $720 and $780. Another now ready, 10 rooms; rent, $600. Also well reasonably, easy terms. All improvements; sewer, gas, electricity; hardwood floors; refined surroundings; lots for sale; illustrated circulars free. Montclair Realty Company.

JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS.

Select Corner Houses, at sacrifice, 2 three-family and 6 private flats; all improvements; 2 minutes to best accessible cars and ferries; assessments paid; $2,000 equity on each, 5% income; easy exchange for lots and cash. N. Hilsee, 580 Palisade Av., Jersey City.

A suburban home for sale; 20 minutes out, on Erie Railroad; consists of seven lots; Colonial house, 9 rooms, open fireplaces, steam heated, modern conveniences, improvements; shade trees, &c. Particulars of P. G. Dubois, 786 Broad St., Newark.

Farm for sale in Hunterdon County, N. J., of 113 acres; fine buildings; orchard; spring water; plenty of fruit and timber; price $2,500; only $1,000 cash required. E. H. Wright, Everittstown, N. J.

A Bargain.—Seven-room House, just finished; bath and all latest improvements; sewer, water, gas; sign around; large corner plot; half cost. One hour from city. Owner, 876 Tremont, Newark.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

LIGHT STORES AND FLOORS,
THE NEW GREELEY BUILDING,
23 West 23d St.

122 WEST 30TH ST.,
Store or entire Building.
H. F. BLAKE on Premises.

Southwest corner Madison Av. and 111th St.; store, 20x70; light, large, attractive show windows; suitable for any desirable business; no reasonable offer refused.

CASTILLE BARREAU, Grand St., near Bowery. A six-story building, Cor. Elm and Pearl Sts.; to let; immediate possession. Ruland & Whitney, 31 Nassau St.

Store, 25x70, in new buildings, offices; exceptionally fine location, 3d and Colonial localities. Folsom Brothers, 528 Broadway.

Basement section for electrician, decorator, plumber, tinsmith or worker, 103 East 57th St., $15. Folsom Brothers, 528 Broadway.

Attractive offices, north light, 526 Broadway, corner 52d; elevator; rent, $19 up. Folsom Brothers, 528 Broadway.

Attractive office and skylight studios, 131 East 23d St.; elevator, April; $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 528 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Fine, furnished and unfurnished; desirable locations; rents, $1,000 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 528 Broadway.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

The Bristol

APARTMENT HOTEL.
Management FREDERIC M. WARNER.
Formerly Hotel Lorraine, 8th Ave.

A CARD.

Do not decide on a change before being aware of the special attractions and terms at this beautiful house where the management is doing everything in its power to conform its policy to the tastes and purses of a desirable class of patronage.

Apartments of all sizes are offered, furnished or unfurnished, on monthly or yearly agreements.

Exceptional cuisine, table d'hote and a la carte.

Several cleverly furnished apartments available on weekly rates for two persons, including meals.

Nos. 122 and 124
West Forty-ninth Street
Bet. Broadway and Sixth Avenue

NUMBER TWELVE

Fifth Avenue
Adjacent
Washington Square

The Neighborhood of the Old Aristocracy.

Select Apartment Hotel
Just Completed.

Designed Especially for Exclusive Families and Bachelors.

Suites of 1 to 6 Rooms, with Baths.

Private Telephones.
High Grade Service.

Royal Arms,

206, 208 West 43d St.,
STEP FROM BROADWAY.
New, Modern, Fireproof
APARTMENT HOTEL
of the Highest Class.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

Handsome Suites of one to three rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished, for transient or permanent guests. Moderate rates.

Cuisine and service unexcelled; club and table d'hote breakfasts; table d'hote lunches; dinners and after the theatre suppers, with meals a la carte at all hours from 6 A. M. to 2 A. M.

SEVILLIA 117 WEST 58TH ST. APARTMENT HOTEL.

Four rooms and two baths, $1,000; four other apartments of from one to four rooms and bath, $600 to $1,200. Furnished or unfurnished.
BUILDING ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.
Unexceptionable References Required.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

2, 3 & 4 ROOMS

In the best-conducted elevator house in Harlem.
1,867 SEVENTH AVE. DRIVE,
Between 118th and 114th Streets.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

THE HUDSON,

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, CORNER 96TH ST.
High-grade fire-proof apartments, each apartment viewing the Hudson and Palisades; handsome hall entrance; liveried attendants and separate service; maintenance.
SEVEN-ROOM SUITES, $800.
Manager on premises.

THE "STUYVESANT"

NO. 17 LIVINGSTON PL., COR. 17TH ST.,
fronting on Stuyvesant Park; suites of six to nine rooms and bath; elevator; telephones, electric lighting, and all modern conveniences; rents, $600 to $1,000.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.
Send for booklet.

THE "TREVYLLIAN"

NO. 136-142 EAST 17TH ST.,
suites of 4, 5 and 6 rooms and bath; all night elevator service, electrical lighting, telephones, and other modern conveniences. Rents, $460 to $750.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.

THE "WYOMING"

NO. 145 SECOND AVE., COR. 9TH ST.,
suites of six rooms and bath, with all modern conveniences, including elevator, electric lighting, telephones, &c. Rents, $480 and $540. Attractive and modern.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.

N. E. Cor. 34th & Lexington Ave.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
TWO ROOMS, SOUTHERN EXPOSURE, 34th CORNER APARTMENT, SIX WINDOWS, $720.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

45TH ST., 159 WEST,

adjoining Longacre Square; 6 and 7 rooms, all improvements; elevator and electric lights; suitable bachelors or families; only $600.00 yearly; central and convenient location. Janitor on premises. Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway, (45th St.)

THE NORMA,

Northwest Corner Park Ave. & 82d St.
Ground floor corner apartment; seven large rooms and bath; eight windows fronting street; all improvements; rent, $1,000 per year. Inquire on premises or of J. S. Korn, 31 Nassau St.

1,110, 1,111 MADISON AV.,
CORNER 83D ST.
One vacancy in thoroughly fireproof apartment; rent, $1,800. Premises, or Ch. Volsing & Son, 955 3d Av., cor. 57th St., Nineteenth Ward Bank Building.

43D ST., 111 WEST.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
One and two room apartments, $450 and $600.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 W. 42d St.

Fairfax | S. W. cor. Madison Av., 94th St.—Corner Apartment, 7 rooms; bath; elevator, electric light, &c.
ERNEST TRIEBELHORN, 1,275 Madison Av.

51-55 EAST 129TH ST.

ONE APARTMENT LEFT, 6 elegantly light rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; rent, $42.

473 Central Park West.—Single apartments of eight large, airy rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water; hall service, &c., $700. Apply on premises, or Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,275 Madison Av.

"THE MILDRED."
140 East 93d St., cor. Lexington Av.
Seven rooms, bath, elevator; every improvement; rent, $750.00.

A.—A.—A.—Attractive bachelor apartments, elevator and latest improvements; furnished or unfurnished; $450. 310 West 45th St.

81st St., 302 West.—A beautiful single flat of eight large, light rooms and bath; rent, $600. Janitress, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

56th St., 57 and 59 East.—Single flat, steam heat; &c., $45 month; double flat, $85 month. Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,275 Madison Av.

Biltmore, 263 West 129th St.—Five rooms, bath, elevator, &c., $42.50. Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,275 Madison Av.

Apartments at Hatfield House, 309 East 50th St., 5 and 6 rooms and bath; furnished and unfurnished.

Carpet cleaning for 3c. a yard; refitting, sewing, relaying. Morris Carpet Cleaning Company, 338 West 39th.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS.

For 50 years we have sold

COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY

Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Parish & Webb, 28 East Fortieth Street, N. Y.

Old Point Comfort, Va.—Overlooking Hampton Roads.—Colonial house for rent; fully furnished; modern plumbing; electric lights; beautiful grounds; private dock; family servants if desired. ARCHIBALD C. FOSS, 39 East 42d St.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Letting money slip through your fingers is equivalent to paying rent—the money's gone and you've nothing to show for it. Pay the same amount monthly on a home and you'll soon have a solid, visible investment, on which you can raise money when necessary—something you can't do with a ton of rent receipts.

For beautiful, modern homes, purchasable on a rental basis, visit

Grantwood-on-Hudson

(Opposite Grant's Tomb),
on the crest of the Palisades.
Free: Photographic reproduction of view of New York from Grantwood, also tickets via Franklin, 42d or 130th St. Ferries and trol eys.

COLUMBIA INV. & R. E. CO.,
'Phone, 1847 Mad. 1123 B'way.

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Farms as investments; 80 acres, fair buildings, $2,000; 45 acres, good buildings, well, $3,750; 72 acres, rich land, good buildings, $6,500; 120 acres, 15 cleared, fair buildings, $5,500; poultry farms, 12 acres, $900; 14 acres, $1,750; 47 acres, $3,000; 87 acres, large new buildings, 3 acres wired; 12 incubators, 12 brooders, $6,000; lists. Codling, Northport, L. I.

Stony Brook.—12 acres, 2,857 feet frontage Long Island Sound, $4,200; worth, $12,000; opportunity seldom offered; principals. William P. Jones, 160 Montague St., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—NEW YORK STATE.

Dairy Farm—275 acres; large buildings; well watered; $12,500. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED

THE CLEVELAND,

126 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET,
Near Madison Square. Furnished Apartment for housekeeping; very roomy and desirable.

BROOKLYN APARTMENTS TO LET.

20 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK.
Apartments for rent, 589 Park Place, near Franklin Av.; seven and eight rooms and bath; all large and light; thoroughly modern new building; open plumbing; steam heat; hot water supply; hardwood trim throughout; excellent janitor service; nine minutes to City Hall, Brooklyn; twenty minutes to City Hall, New York; through express trains every 15 minutes without change; rents, $32 to $36 monthly. Apply on premises.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Easy payments; lowest prices; immediate delivery. James Bergman, 67 Maiden Lane, up stairs.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed, lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

Diamonds, watches on credit; send for catalogue; write, call, telephone. Manhattan Diamond Co., 22 Maiden Lane.

PATENTS.

Patents promptly secured. Advice and book free. No charge for selling; patents obtained through us, Edgar Tate & Co., Registered Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway.

Patents guaranteed, or all fees refunded. All countries. Frank Howe & Co., Washington, D. C.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 136th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, garaged up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

10:45 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville.

9:45 P. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.

10:25 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car. Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, Toledo. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. Gary, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route).

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, *10:00, 10:10 A. M., 12:02, 2:00, 3:10, 4:00 (Cortlandt Streets, *10:00, *10:36 A. M., *12:35, 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:35), 6:28 P. M. (Congressional Limited, all Parlor and Dining Cars), *9:35, 11:23 P. M. (Dining Cars). 12:40 night. Sunday, 8:20, *9:30, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, 10:20 (Congressional Limited, all Parlor and Dining Cars) *2:35, 3:25, 4:25 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, *5:15,) 6:35 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 8:35 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:15 P. M. and 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—1:25 A. M. week-days and 8:35 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—7:55 A. M. and 3:25 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cafe, Dining Car and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points in New York and Long Branch Railroads, from West Twenty-third Street Station, 9:55 A. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. week-days, Sundays, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. week-days, Sundays, 9:40 A. M. and 5:00 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
8:05, 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, 10:25, 10:55, 11:25 A. M., 12:02, 12:25, 1:02, 1:25, 2:02, 2:25, 3:02, 3:25, 4:02, 4:25, 5:02, 5:25, 6:02, 6:25, 7:02, 7:25, 8:02, 8:25, 9:02, 9:25, 10:02, 10:25, 11:02, 11:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:05, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, 10:25, 10:55, 11:25 A. M., 12:02, 12:25, 1:02, 1:25, 2:02, 2:25, 3:02, 3:25, 4:02, 4:25, 5:02, 5:25, 6:02, 6:25, 7:02, 7:25, 8:02, 8:25, 9:02, 9:25, 10:02, 10:25, 11:02, 11:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

*Dining Car.

Ticket offices, 263, 461, 1,354, 115, and 261 Broadway; 125 Fifth Avenue (Hotel Manhattan); 366 Fifth Avenue (corner 34th St.); Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn, 4 Court Street, 340 Fulton Street, 500 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination. Telephone "913 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent. 10-3-1903.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. ☆ Daily. ‡Except Sunday. Sunday charges: $1.25; $2.50; $3.75.

Mauch Chunk Local	10:15 A.M.	3:10 P.M.
Buffalo Express	*10:30 A.M.	*10:10 P.M.
ELMIRA-HORNELL-BUFFALO	*10:30 A.M.	*10:10 P.M.
Mauch Chunk and Easton Local	*10:40 P.M.	*11:00 P.M.
Wilkesbarre & Scranton Express	12:10 P.M.	12:10 P.M.
Easton Local	12:10 P.M.	12:10 P.M.
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*10:30 P.M.	*10:10 P.M.
THE BUFFALO LIMITED	*3:40 P.M.	*3:40 P.M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 143, 261, 369 Broadway; 1,354 Broadway; 125 Fifth Ave.; 23 Union Square; 366 Columbus Ave.; 1,665 Fulton St.; 4 Court St., 89 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and West bound trains, except those leaving at 8:00 A. M., 3:55, 9:15, 11:00 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—"MIDNIGHT EXPRESS."—Due Albany 5:35 A. M., Troy 6:00 A. M.
7:54 A. M.—"SYRACUSE LOCAL."—Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—"EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS."—Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 5:45. Niagara Falls 6:31 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—"FAST MAIL."—24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 10:15.
10:30 A. M.—"DAY EXPRESS."—Makes local stops. Due Buffalo 7:15 P. M.
11:30 A. M.—"LOCAL EXPRESS."—For Albany and Troy. Local stops.
12:50 P. M.—"BUFFALO LIMITED."—Due Buffalo 11:00 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—"SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED."—Due Cincinnati 10:00. Indianapolis 11:00 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—"CHICAGO LIMITED."—24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. Due 6:30 P. M.
2:45 P. M.—"The 20th CENTURY LIMITED."—20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric lights and fans.
3:30 P. M.—"ALBANY AND TROY FLYER."—Due Albany 5:40, Troy 6:00 P. M.
3:40 P. M.—"ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS."—Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—"DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS and CHICAGO SPECIAL."
5:30 P. M.—"LAKE SHORE LIMITED."—20¼ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars. Due Cleveland 7:30 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:15, Chicago 9:00, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—"WESTERN EXPRESS."—28 hours to Chicago via both lines.
7:00 P. M.—"MONTREAL EXPRESS."—For Montreal and Portland.
7:30 P. M.—"ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS."
8:00 P. M.—"BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL."
9:15 P. M.—"SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED."—Fleeting car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—"SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL."
9:30 P. M.—"CHICAGO EXPRESS."—Chicago 24 hours by N. Y. C., 23 hours by L. S.
11:30 P. M.—"CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN."—Watertown, Canandaigua, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:05 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. daily, ex. Sunday, to Pittsfield. Also Adams: Sundays 9:30 A. M. Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 107, 261, 413, and 1,216 Broadway; 125 Fifth Ave.; 366 Columbus Ave.; 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. stations; also 225 and 720 Fulton St. and 102 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
A. H. SMITH, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—*1:00, (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:50, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only), P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—*4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—*1:00, *9:40 A. M., 1:20 (3:40, 4:50, Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—*2:40 A. M., 12:00 P. M. VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—*1:00 A. M., 1:20 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS—*1:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 3:50, 4:45, 5:30, 6:50, (11:50 Asbury Park only) P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—(READING TERMINAL)—*4:25, 17:00, 18:00 *9:00, *10:00, *11:00 A. M., *12:00, *1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, *6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. *12:15 mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—*4:20, 16:30, *10:30, *11:45 A. M., *1:00, *2:40, *4:00, 5:30, 7:00, 8:30, *11:15 mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—*4:00, *4:25, 16:00, 19:16, *10:00, 11:00 A. M. Reading only), 11:00, 11:20, 12:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, *4:00, 18:00 P. M.

From Liberty Street only. *Daily, †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. §Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamaqua. ¶Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,364 Broadway, 152 8th Av., 32 Union Square, West, 153 East 125th St. and 275 West 125th St., 345 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 520 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 860 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.,
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RY. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

Leave South Ferry. Liberty St. Ferry.

Balto.-Washington..	8:30 A.M.	8:30 A.M. Buffet
Balto.-Washington..	10:25 A.M.	10:30 A.M. Diner
Balto.-Washington..	11:25 A.M.	11:30 A.M. Diner
Balto.-Washington..	3:55 P.M.	4:00 P.M. Diner
Royal Limited*.....	4:35 P.M.	4:30 P.M. Diner
Balto.-Washington..	4:55 P.M.	5:00 P.M. Diner
Balto.-Washington..	7:25 P.M.	7:30 P.M. Buffet
Balto.-Washington..	12:10mt.	12:10mt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,364 Broadway, 152 8th Av., 32 Union Square, West, 153 East 125th St. and 275 West 125th St., 345 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 520 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 860 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg..	*12:10nt.	*12:10nt.
Chicago, Columbus..	*12:55pm.	* 1:00pm. Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve....	* 3:55pm.	* 4:00pm. Limited
Pittsburg Limited*.	* 4:55pm.	* 5:00pm. Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*12:10nt.	*12:10nt. Sleeper
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	* 3:55pm.	* 4:00pm. Buffet
Chicago Limited*.	* 4:55pm.	* 5:00pm. Diner

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.
Offices: 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 10d Greenwich St., 32 Union Square W., 391 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

TO ORIENTAL LANDS

Our THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL SERIES of tours to the Holy Land, Egypt, the Levant, etc., leaving January and February, contains 8 comprehensive tours, costing from $700 to $1,100, all expenses included; first class throughout.

Special tours to the MEDITERRANEAN, Sicily, Italy, South of France, etc., leave December 1 and 10, $330 and up, all expenses included. Similar tours January, February, March.

Programmes from

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1185 Broadway, 849 Madison Avenue, New York.

NEW ORLEANS BY WATER

Elegant New Passenger Steamships of the
Southern Pacific

Leave New York every Wednesday at noon, arriving New Orleans Monday.
Leave New Orleans every Wednesday at noon, arriving New York Monday.
For further information address 349 Broadway, or 1 Broadway, Washington Bldg.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Louis, 9:30A.M. St. Paul, Nov. 25, 9:30 AM
New York, Nov. 18, 9:30AM Philadelphia, Dec. 2, 9:30 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Vader'd, Nov. 14, 10:30AM Zeeland, Nov. 28, 10:30AM
Kroon'd, Nov. 21, 10:30AM Finland, Dec. 5, 10:30 AM
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Majestic, Nov. 12, Noon Oceanic, Nov. 18, 9 AM
Celtic, Nov. 18, Noon Cymric, Nov. 25, 6 AM
Armenian, Nov. 21, 5 PM Teutonic, Nov. 25, Noon
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques. Passports procured.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.,
30 Union Square,
'Phone 6960—18 St. New York.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
Minneapolis, Nov. 14, 1:30PM Minnehaha, Nov. 28, Noon
Minneapolis, Dec. 5, 9 AM
Only first-class passenger service.
FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY AT 1 BROADWAY.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line

WEEKLY SAILINGS TO NAPLES—GENOA.
Nord America..... Nov. 24
Cabin, $55 & up. Dining saloon on promenade deck. Hoboken. Hartfield & Co., 30 Wall St.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

The Most Delightful

AUTUMN TRIPS

are those by the handsome large steamships of the

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TO
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OLD POINT COMFORT
RICHMOND, VA.
AND
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 4 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Pres. & Traffic Manager.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From New Pier (new) foot of 2d St., Hoboken.
Main....Nov. 11, 10 AM Kronprinz...Nov. 18, 10 AM
Kaiser...Nov. 17, 10 AM Campania...Dec. 12, 11 AM
Lucania...Nov. 25, 11 AM Columbia...Dec. 19, 9 AM
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
Carpathia, Nov. 24, 10 AM Auranis, Dec. 8, 10 AM
Carrying Cabin and Steerage passengers.
From Pier E, 3d North River.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

OCEAN ROUTE to FLORIDA and the SOUTH. SAVANNAH LINE. Low Excursion Rates. 317 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBO

LIQUOR DEALERS TO RAISE DEFENSE FUND

Local Trade Approves National Scheme for Special Stamps.

Proceeds to be Used for Promoting Favorable Legislation — Fritz Lindinger Resigns Local Presidency.

At a meeting yesterday of the Central Organization of the New York Liquor Dealers' Association at Terrace Garden, Fritz Lindinger resigned as President. Martin Kane, who has acted as First Vice President of the association for a number of years, was elected President, subject to a final election at the January meeting of the association. The resignation of Mr. Lindinger followed his election to the Presidency of the State Association last September.

The meeting formulated plans for extending the scope of the Liberty Association, which has for its purpose the organization of bakers, butchers, pretzel makers, and all manufacturers of liquor dealers' supplies into a National association. It was announced that organizations would be formed in every city in the United States, which would follow in the footsteps of the Liquor Dealers' Association.

At the meeting yesterday the association passed a resolution similar to that adopted by the recent National convention, approving a plan to place on all packages of liquors or beer stamps or labels from a penny to 5 cents for the purpose of raising a defense fund to be used in promoting legislation in the interests of the liquor dealers. The resolution, which was in the form of a letter addressed to liquor dealers throughout the country, was presented by P. H. Nolan, chief organizer, and was in part as follows:

"Of late years those opposed to the trade have turned their attention more generally to Congress, hoping through that body to make their efforts and influence more effectual against the trade generally. The passage by Congress of the law abolishing the army canteen was an instance in point, as also the act of the last Congress forbidding the sale of liquor in any part of the Capitol Building at Washington.

"They are now striving to secure the passage of bills prohibiting such traffic in or adjacent to any building or property belonging to the Government, wherever situated, and others of like character. To defeat all such measures, if possible, is a part of the onerous work devolving upon this National association.

"Then there are measures of relief from existing oppressive laws which the entire trade urgently demands, and for the passage of which this association is expected to spare no time, energy, or legitimate and honorable influence; as, for instance, we are demanding a reduction of the tax on distilled spirits from $1.10 a gallon to the more reasonable rate of 60 cents.

"After nearly a year of steady work in the interest of the trade the association has established itself not only in the confidence of all dealers, but has won the universal recognition and respect of all fair-minded people, and is now in a position to increase its influence and help and to aid the State associations in their continuous and arduous work.

"All this, it is manifest, will call for more revenue than the association has hitherto been able to command. To meet this emergency the National Convention, which met at Pittsburg, Penn., on Oct. 13-15, amended the by-laws by providing that a copyrighted label be placed upon all packages of wines or liquors sold to the retail trade. These labels are to be supplied by the Executive and designated officers of the association at such low prices that their use can in no manner increase the charge to dealers for their goods. The cost will be but one cent on a case (one dozen quart bottles) of domestic wines or liquors; two cents a case on imported goods; five cents on a barrel, and three cents on a half barrel or other package of any liquor, whether imported or domestic.

"It will be observed that the required labels are to be placed upon the packages before they are sold to retailers. Their cost will, therefore, devolve upon those from whom the retailer purchases, and it is hoped that all retailers who are loyal to their trade and in sympathy with the work of the National association will lend their aid and assist in securing the reforms so persistently demanded, by simply refraining from purchasing goods not suitably stamped or labeled according to the schedule fixed."

It is believed that the amount to be raised by this means will reach $200,000 a year.

BRIDGE STEEL CONTRACT LET.

Lindenthal, on Advice of Corporation Counsel, Places Order for Blackwell's Island Structure.

Being advised by Corporation Counsel Rives that the order to show cause proceedings did not in any way act as a stay to letting the contract for the steel superstructure of the Blackwell's Island Bridge, as no temporary injunction had been granted by Justice Amend when he issued the order, Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal yesterday awarded the contract to the Pennsylvania Steel Company for $5,132,985. It is one of the largest individual steel contracts ever let by the city.

Justice Clarke in the Supreme Court later heard arguments of counsel on an application of Daniel S. Sanborn, a taxpayer of Flushing, for an injunction restraining the Commissioner from awarding this contract. Mr. Sanborn's action was based on the claim that the revised Lindenthal plans are not legal, and that only the original plans, prepared in 1880 and approved by the Van Wyck Bridge Commission and the Board of Public Improvements, are legal.

Justice Clarke said that he thought the fact that the contract had been awarded before the motion for an injunction was made put the plaintiff out of court, but requested both sides to submit briefs on the points of law involved.

During the argument, when H. C. Ingraham, who represented Mr. Sanborn, was asked by Justice Clarke why the application was delayed until this late day, he responded that his client was a Fusionist, and did not want to bring the motion before election, as it might injure the chances of Mayor Low for re-election.

GIRL HE LOVED GETS $2,500.

The $2,500 for which the life of Herman O. Heinrich was insured is to go to the girl he loved, Miss Freda Von Schuckmann, according to a decision handed down yesterday by Justice Davis in the Supreme Court. Mr. Heinrich had made the assignment of the policy to her "in consideration of natural love and affection," on Aug. 16, 1900. Walter R. Heinrich, the administrator of the estate, claimed the money belonged to the estate, and Miss Von Schuckmann brought the action to recover.

The administrator's defense was that Miss Schuckmann did not return "natural love and affection" in consideration of the policy, but instead practiced a fraud by pretending to love him when she did not and agreeing to marry him, but breaking that agreement when she thought the policy had not been assigned to her.

Justice Davis says that the evidence shows that the plaintiff and the insured had been friends for about ten years prior to his death, and that he was deeply in love with her, and had for several years called on her two or three times a week.

Early in their acquaintance he had asked her to become his wife, but she had refused to make a positive engagement, promising, however, that she would marry him provided she found it possible to love him as a woman should love the man she is about to marry. Finding that she loved another person, she, in March, 1902, definitely refused to marry Heinrich. Justice Davis says that Heinrich undoubtedly was aware of her love for another before he made the assignment of the policy to her, as letters written by him to her showed. The claim that the plaintiff practiced fraud on the insured was not supported by the evidence in the case.

Marie Barringer's Husband Sues.

John H. Williams has begun suit against Burnell Gunther, a confectioner, of 212 [illegible] Street, Chicago, for $25,000 for the alienation of the affections of Mrs. Williams, an actress, who is known on the stage as Marie Barringer. Justice Amend, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, granted an order for the service of the summons and complaint by publication.

CHARLES T. YERKES HERE.

Tells of His Rapid Transit Work in London—Glad Tammany Won, Because His Taxes Were Raised.

Charles T. Yerkes, the promoter of rapid transit in several of the great cities, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II. on his annual visit to this country. He said that he was spending all his time in building the London underground road, and that he had little time to give to the affairs of Chicago.

Mr. Yerkes was asked if he contemplated constructing any more roads than those in which he is now interested.

"No," he replied, "we have enough money and are satisfied to carry out what we have started. The work in London is well under way, and about one-half of it, the part from Baker Street to Waterloo, will be finished in about one year. The rest will be completed within five years."

"Have you made any changes in your system since the Paris disaster?" he was asked.

"We have none to make," was the answer. "The Parisians have been to us since that accident, and have taken a few points from us. Everything in our system is noninflammable, and there is not the slightest chance for such an accident occurring in our system as occurred in Paris."

"It has been reported that you were having a hard time in making the Common Council understand the strength of the materials used in your subway, and that they were pressing you all the time in making you live up to the letter of the law, for instance as regards thickness of walls," he was told.

"The Common Council knows absolutely nothing about such matters," he said, "the whole thing is left to the engineers of the Government. So far we have agreed in all respects. I like to work with the English engineers. He is not self opinionated, and you can tell him something about his own business, and he will thank you. American engineers make believe that they know it all, but one finds out that they know nothing before they begin.

"I see," he went on, "that Tammany is back in power, or soon will be. I am a Republican, but I am glad to see them back. The reformers have had two years at it, and have raised the taxes on my house 50 per cent. I don't see why I should care to have them in any longer after that. They have cleaned up the Tenderloin, I suppose, and they have closed some of the gambling houses, but as I have said, they raised the taxes on my house, which is of much more interest to me. I don't go to the Tenderloin or to the gambling houses, so why should I pay to make others keep away from there? The reformers may mean well, but force never reformed anybody."

COL. ASTOR SELLS PROPERTY.

Disposes of Some More of His Lower East Side Tenement Holdings for About $250,000.

Col. John Jacob Astor, in accordance with a policy inaugurated several years ago, has sold some more of his lower east side tenement holdings, the properties involved in the present transaction being twelve in number and covering the block front on the west side of Avenue A, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, 206.6 by 94, and the northwest corner of Avenue A and Fifteenth Street, 103.8 by 94.

These properties have been acquired by the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company, and a resale of them to an investor, who will hold them permanently, will probably be arranged within the next few days. No price has been made public in connection with the deal, but it is understood that the figure was in the neighborhood of $250,000. The brokers in the transaction were Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co.

Although this is the third sale of Astor property in that immediate neighborhood within the last few years, it differs from its predecessors in that the ground leases on the several lots involved have about sixteen years yet to run. In the previous sales Col. Astor has taken a group of properties on which the ground leases were about to expire and given the lessees, who erected and owned the buildings, an opportunity to buy the lots. The same opportunity, it should be stated, was afforded the ground lessees in this instance, but since few of them signified their willingness to avail themselves of it and since Col. Astor did not think it well to break up the block fronts, keeping some lots and selling others, he was obliged to seek a buyer who would take all.

The fact that the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company appears again as a buyer of real estate was the subject of some comment yesterday, it being the general belief that some sort of an understanding has existed since the organization of the United States Realty and Construction Company to the end that the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company would abandon real estate operations. In speaking of this phase of the transaction President Morgenthau of the latter corporation said:

"I do not know that this deal can be said to mark our re-entry into the real estate field. We are handling this property simply as we would any other first-class investment—a bond issue, for instance—for which there seemed to be a ready market."

LOSE CELLAR EXCAVATION SUIT

Motion to enjoin having been denied by Justice Clarke, in the Supreme Court yesterday, R. M. Haan may proceed with work on the cellar at 10 East Fifty-fifth Street, where he says he intends to erect a five-story dwelling for his own occupancy.

This lot, which is part of a larger plot, formerly the site of Joseph Pulitzer's residence, adjoins the new Hotel St. Regis, which Col. John Jacob Astor is building for Mr. Haan as lessee. When Mr. Pulitzer's plot came into the market several neighboring owners, among whom were John R. Drexel, Dr. Robert F. Weir, and John J. Redmond, fearing some objectionable improvement, bought the property, restricted it to private dwellings for a period of twenty-five years, and resold it to a firm of builders. The builders put up a handsome dwelling on part of the plot and resold the westerly half of it, next to the St. Regis, to Mr. Haan.

Everything was peaceful until Mr. Haan began to dig and blast for the cellar of his proposed house. As the excavation went down and down, the neighboring owners grew more and more apprehensive, until finally, when a depth of thirty-nine feet had been attained, they applied to the court, on the ground that circumstances seemed to indicate that it was the ultimate intention of Col. Astor and Mr. Haan to build an addition to the St. Regis on the lot.

Justice Clarke said that the contention of the plaintiffs was, if not forceful, at least original. "I find no restriction in the covenant," he said, "in common law, in equity, or in good morals as to the depth of the cellar for the one-family private house. The owner may go down five or fifty feet, provided that during the time specified in the restriction he erects and maintains only a dwelling house for one family. I deny the application."

The cellar objected to, according to the plans of the architect, is to have a basement, mezzanine floor, and a sub-basement.

GOING ABROAD DESPITE FATHER

The troubles of Josiah J. White of 130 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, and his nineteen-year-old son, Frederick Hall White, were revived in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, when the son obtained from Justice Wilmot M. Smith an order permitting him to go to Germany to study foreign languages instead of to Harvard, as desired by his father. Young White inherited a large fortune from his mother, Eliza Trowbridge White.

The young man said that he wished to reside abroad for the present because of the "injudicious interference" of his father, who "persisted in arbitrarily laying out a course of study" for him. His father, he said, refused to allow him to go to Maine last Summer and board with one Douglas, a guide, who was a personal friend of the young man. Frederick alleged that he went to Maine, however, and that his father laid information against Douglas with the State Game Commissioner which resulted in the arrest of young White and Douglas and their "extreme humiliation."

BEAUTY SHOW OF FLOWERS

Thousands of Chrysanthemums Furnish a Feast of Color.

Their Blossoms, Ranging from Tiny to Gigantic, Vie with the Splendor of Roses, Orchids, and Begonias.

Experts said yesterday that there has never been a finer exhibition of chrysanthemums seen in New York than that of the American Institute and Chrysanthemum Society of America, which opened its doors in the Herald Square Exhibition Hall, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets, on Broadway, at 3 o'clock, to continue to-day and to-morrow from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. There are 5,000 beautiful cut blossoms ranging in size from the small inch blossoms that grow in clusters to the mammoth flowers that grow a single bloom on a plant, without mentioning the growing plants, bringing the number of the blossoms up into the thousands.

Never has the institute or society exhibited flowers under as satisfactory conditions. The hall is long with a big arched roof of glass, and the florist members of the organizations closed in the part of the hall directly under the big arch with palms and evergreens, the soft walls of green making a beautiful setting for the brilliancy of the flowers. Another new feature was the covering with green of the platforms upon which the plants and flowers are placed in the centre of the hall, giving the effect of a smooth green lawn. The big blossoms in big jardinieres and tall tubs occupy the places of honor upon two large platforms filling the greater part of the floor space, with broad passageways on every side, making it possible to pass entirely around them. At previous exhibitions there has been an undue preponderance of yellow, but this year there is a greater variety, though the beautiful yellow blossoms are still to be found in greatest number. In some of the tall tubs are fifty of the enormous blossoms, and the Timothy Eaton, the white chrysanthemum, eighteen inches in diameter, which has yet to find its superior in size, was in a prominent position.

An exquisite new blossom which attracted attention and won first prize is a chrysanthemum of the close Chinese type and of a delicate lavender hue. In the tall tubs these blossoms stand five feet high with strong woody stalks and wonderfully large, strong, and deep colored leaves. This is an exhibition of D. Willis James, William Duckham, gardener, Madison, N. J.

In the centre of one side of the hall is an interesting chrysanthemum, or Chu-San daisy, as it is called, said to be on exhibition for the first time in this country. It is the chrysanthemum indicum of the botanists, the original plant from which all the big blossoms and the plant, as it is now cultivated have come. It is a native of China, and this particular plant has 10,000 tiny blossoms, little more than half an inch in diameter. It is the property of H. McK. Twombly.

Another interesting feature of the exhibition is a collection of twenty-five varieties of chrysanthemums which arrived for this occasion upon the Campania last Saturday from England, and have been in cold storage since. To the layman the collection does not present attractions except as English flowers. The flower experts, however, know that there are many varieties that are not to be found in this country. The English cultivation of the flower is quite different from that on this side of the water.

The great aim of the English gardener and florist is to obtain variety, and where in this country an exhibitor is delighted to send a collection of fifty magnificent blossoms all of the same kind, the English florist will send as many varieties as possible. The American has always in view the flower which will be in demand in the cut-flower market, a flower which will pack and keep without bruising, while the Englishman gives this little thought. The greater part of the large business done in England is in the growing plants, a tendency that all florists say is constantly increasing here.

Around the sides of the hall, as it is abut in by its green walls, on shelves are the smaller chrysanthemums, with some of the larger blossoms with the shorter stems; carnations, orchids, an exhibition showing a beautiful collection of blooms; a few violets, and a few roses. Among the latter are two brand-new flowers. One of these is a hybrid tea rose of an exquisite delicate pink and a slight fragrance like that of the tea rose. It is a large-petaled blossom, something the color of the Baroness Rothschild, a purer pink than the Bridesmaid rose. The plant grows a long, strong stalk, sometimes six feet in length, and, as the professionals say, makes as much wood as the American Beauty. This rose is shown by John Breitmeyer's Sons, Detroit, Mich., who are offering $100 in gold to any one who will find a suitable name for the new beauty before the 1st of December. The other new seedling is General MacArthur, a broad, short-petaled red rose, having a delicious damask-rose fragrance.

The American Beauty and Bridesmaid, two of the roses best known to the general public, are on exhibition. There is, too, a fine collection of begonias, a number of ferns and variegated plants, some of the quaint conceits in growing box—a chair, poultry of different kinds, and other odd shapes. A quantity of tiny cacti in miniature jardinieres and small pots is also shown.

CIVIL SERVICE RULES HEARING.

Method of Rerating Candidates After Appeal Objected To by Civil Service Reform Association.

Mayor Low gave a hearing yesterday in the Mayor's office on the revision of the rules of the Civil Service Commission, as adopted by that body on Oct. 26. The public hearing was at the request of the Civil Service Reform Association, because that body had some criticism of provisions of the new rules. The rules differ in few respects, however, from those regulations which have been in effect since the White Civil Service act became operative.

J. Warren Greene of the association presented the objections of his organization, they being entirely technical and with a desire to simplify the regulations as drawn. The principal objection was to the method of rerating candidates for positions who obtain such a rerating on appeal. The opportunity for appeal has been and will be encouraged by the Reform Association, which thinks that the new rules in this respect will have a tendency to discourage appeals in the future, and that under the revised rules the papers on an appeal must be referred to the examiners, by whom they originally were marked, and who have in mind the standard by which all original papers were rated. The association wishes a return to the old system of having the commission pass on those papers concerning which an appeal is granted.

The Mayor withheld his decision.

JEWISH SEMINARY PLANS.

Series of Free Lectures and Awards of Prizes Announced — Preparatory School May Be Established.

A course of lectures to be given by distinguished American Jewish scholars has just been announced by the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, which entered recently upon its second term under the Presidency of Prof. Solomon Schechter of Cambridge, England. The series will be held in the assembly hall of the seminary's new building on Thursday evenings, beginning on Dec. 3, and continuing up to about the middle of March of next year, and will be free to the public.

At the regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors, held a few days ago, Prof. Schechter reported that he had engaged the services of Dr. Israel Friedlaender as Professor of Biblical Exegesis and Dr. Alexander Marx as Professor of History and Chief Librarian. These appointments were made this Summer, and Dr. Schechter went abroad for this purpose. Prof. Schechter further announced that the scholarship which was established last year in memory of Joseph Blumenthal, of the value of $250, to be given to the most deserving student of the senior class, had been awarded to Mordecai M. Kaplan, and that the Aaron Friedenwald prize in Jewish theology, of the value of $50, had been awarded to Charles L. Hoffman.

Prof. Schechter proposed to establish a special course in the seminary for the training of Jewish teachers, and this was approved by the board. If possible, the course will be inaugurated the present Autumn or Winter. It was also decided to take into consideration the establishment of a preparatory school, and a special committee from among the Directors of the seminary was appointed with this end in view.

The Alumni Association, now numbering twenty-four members, and all ministers in various Jewish congregations throughout the country, offered to establish a Prize of $20 annually, to be awarded to a student of the seminary, and it was decided to invite the alumni to meet in New York at the seminary building at the time of graduation next June.

Mr. Louis Marshall, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, reported that the sale of the building formerly occupied by the seminary at 736 Lexington Avenue, had been consummated.

NO PORT CHESTER ACTION.

Aldermen Refer Mayor's Letter on Franchise to Committee — Clash Over Bridge Celebration Appropriation.

Two meetings of the Board of Aldermen were held yesterday, the first being as the Board of County Canvassers at noon, while the second was the regular Tuesday meeting and was held at 1 o'clock. The Board of Canvassers, which will canvass the votes cast at Tuesday's election, elected Alderman Doull as Chairman, and then adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock, when the canvass of the vote will be started.

At the regular session of the board a letter was received from Mayor Low urging the Aldermen to take favorable action on the application of the New York and Port Chester Railroad Company for a franchise, the question which the board has dodged for three successive weeks. The letter was referred to the Railroads Committee. Several appropriations were passed, including $4,000,000 for the benefit of the small parks, so that the force of workmen now engaged under the Park Board will not have to be laid off. Of the total appropriation, $500,000 will be at the disposal of Commissioner Willcox for Manhattan, $250,000 for Commissioner Young of Brooklyn, and $250,000 for Commissioner Eustis of the Bronx.

An appropriation of $280,000 for improvements on the allied hospitals was passed, as were two appropriations, one of $40,000 to the Borough of Richmond and one of $50,000 for the Borough of Queens, for the use of the Borough Presidents to repair damages to public property, caused by the recent big rainstorms.

Some amusement was caused by Alderman John T. McCall's motion for an appropriation of $3,000 to repair damages to "the Seth Low," the said "Seth Low" being the fireboat. The appropriation was granted.

There was a clash over the appropriation for the celebration over the opening of the Williamsburg Bridge. Alderman McCall offered a resolution appropriating $10,000 to meet the expenses of the committee for the ceremony, but Alderman Downing of Brooklyn and some others desired the appropriation raised to $15,000. It was explained that Mayor Low was opposed personally to having more than $5,000 appropriated, but that he finally had consented to $10,000, at the request of Alderman McCall. Some of the Aldermen showed a disposition to fight for a larger appropriation, but it was found that only sixty members of the board were present, whereas sixty-four votes were necessary for passage, so the matter was made a special order for next Tuesday. Alderman Downing declared that each Alderman must have ten tickets to the celebration to provide for his district leader.

PORT CHESTER ROAD WINS.

Court of Appeals Sustains Certificate Granted by Railroad Commission.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 10.—The Court of Appeals sustained the State Railroad Commission in its grantal of the certificate of public convenience under Section 59 of the railroad law to the New York and Port Chester Railway Company. The case is a proceeding in certiorari brought by the New York City and Westchester Railroad against the Railroad Commission. The Port Chester Road thus wins in all courts.

By sustaining the action of the State Railroad Commission in granting the certificate of public convenience under Section 59 of the railroad law to the New York and Port Chester Railway Company the Court of Appeals decides finally that the original charter of the Port Chester Company is valid. The plaintiff in the action brought to upset the Railroad Commission's dictum was the New York City and Westchester Railroad, one of the subsidiary corporations of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. It was claimed that the commission had no right to grant the charter, in which, it was urged, there were certain errors or informalities that made it void.

Having won in the courts and established itself from a legal standpoint, the Port Chester Company still faces the hostile Board of Aldermen, in the hands of whose Railroad Committee the company's application has been buried for weeks.

MISSION YACHT DEDICATED.

Bishop Potter Presides at Service on the Sentinel, Which Is to Look After the Welfare of Seamen.

Hereafter there will ply about the piers and wharves on the East and North Rivers and in the bay a little steam yacht called the Sentinel, which under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society for Seamen will in addition to ministering to the spiritual welfare of seamen, act as a sort of watchdog, seeking to prevent shanghaiing, the discomfort which sailors now suffer by being taken in small boats when ill to ambulances on the shore, and protecting them also from land sharks, crimps, boarding house runners, and the like. It will also aid in bringing about more farewell religious services than are now held on ships starting out on long voyages.

The Sentinel was dedicated to this service yesterday afternoon by Bishop Potter. About 500 persons gathered at the end of Pier 1, East River, in the afternoon to witness the ceremony and to wish the little craft godspeed. The service was brief. The group of clergymen and spectators stood with uncovered heads on the vessel's deck and on the pier as the Bishop dedicated the boat "to the glory of God and its service among seamen of all nations." He added a few words, saying that this Nation had a greater duty to perform than extending its commerce to foreign lands; that it was its duty also to extend its religion as well; and that he saw no better way of doing this than by making every mariner who sails to foreign lands a messenger of Christian peace. Other clergymen who took part in the service were the Rev. Dr. Parker Morgan, the Rev. W. T. Crocker, and Chaplains Mansfield, Duffield, and Gardner of the Mission.

The boat is attached to the floating mission at the foot of Pike Street, and will make four trips around the harbor each week, distributing tracts and inviting seamen to attend the Mission. It will be in charge of A. R. Mansfield, who will act as Chaplain. It will make special trips on Sunday afternoons, gathering sailors on boats lying along the rivers and in the bay and bringing them to the Mission for supper and religious service afterward.

TOOK BLAME, BUT GOT VERDICT.

Trolley Victim Absolved Company from Responsibility on Misrepresentation.

Notwithstanding the fact that Peter Massoth, a resident of New Rochelle and plaintiff in an action brought against the Westchester Electric Railway Company for damages, had signed a statement which absolved the company from blame, a jury in the City Court yesterday awarded $500 damages to him.

Mr. Massoth was injured by the sudden starting of a car on Feb. 8, 1902. Immediately after the accident he signed a statement submitted to him by an agent of the company, which represented that he (Massoth) alone was at fault. A witness signed a similar statement. These were introduced in evidence by the company, but evidence was presented to show that the agent had misrepresented the contents of the papers. Mr. Massoth was represented by Alfred and Charles Steckler.

If you are stuck on getting a belted back Box Overcoat, we'll give you style—and everything else. You stand to lose nothing.

$20, $22, $25, $30 & $35.

All the other overcoats, too. Very longs or regular lengths, as you like.

Up to $40.

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TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, at 3 P. M.

(No Cards of Admission Necessary.)

SOLOISTS

Madame CLARA POOLE KING,

Contralto.

Mr. CH. C. PARKYN,

at the Organ and Pianola.

PROGRAM

Fanfare ..... Lemmens

AEOLIAN PIPE ORGAN.

(a) Romance, Op. 30, No. 2 ..... Schutt
(b) Gaiety de Menuetto ..... Liest

PIANOLA.

Recitative et Aria: "L'Amour est un oiseau rebelle" ..... Bizet

MADAME KING.

(Accompanied with the Pianola.)

At Evening ..... Buck

AEOLIAN PIPE ORGAN.

(a) Valse Lente ..... Sieveking
(b) Cabaletta ..... Lack
(c) Rondo Brillante ..... Merkel

PIANOLA.

(a) Wiegenlied ..... Harthan
(b) A Toi ..... Bemberg

MADAME KING.

(Accompanied with the Pianola.)

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AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Avenue, near 34th Street.

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DINING TABLES.

Thanksgiving will find all the family reunited.

Rows of them are here—tables that will stretch out to 14 ft and be a perpetual pleasure to look at.

Chippendale in mahogany, slim and graceful. Tops polished until all the wonders of the wood, with its rich glow, are brought out.

Sheraton, simple in form but enhanced with inlay.

Colonial, carved on knees and feet.

French, edged with exquisite bands of shallow carving—and all are at factory prices, as you

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URGES STATEN ISLAND PARK.

Park Commissioner Willcox said yesterday that he would go before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on Friday and seek an appropriation of $1,500,000 for the establishment of a great park on the southern end of Staten Island, reaching from the hills to the shore and comprising some 4,000 acres, or four times the size of Central Park.

The Commissioner says that this park has long been in prospect, but that now the property can be secured for the comparatively small sum of $1,500,000, and should be taken up at once by the city, then improved for park purposes as rapidly as possible.

"Owing to the rapid growth of the city," said the Commissioner, "there will be a woeful lack of room in a short time, and park lands will be at a premium, with scarcely any space for the playing of baseball, football, and other games. Because of this, I wish the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to authorize the purchase of this land at once."

LEGAL NOTES.

RIGHT TO COMPEL A REPLY TO ANSWER.—Among the defenses to an action to recover the possession of real property, brought in the Supreme Court by Joseph Trimble against one Russell, were the following: "That the plaintiff has not legal capacity to sue for the reason that he is a minor; and, further, that before the commencement of this action the plaintiff became seised of the equity of redemption in the premises, subject to a certain mortgage which was foreclosed; that Joseph Trimble (the name of the plaintiff herein) was a defendant in the foreclosure, and that the defendants in this action purchased the property at the foreclosure sale." A motion to compel the plaintiff to reply to these answers has been granted by Justice Clarke. Such a motion, he said, is addressed to the discretion of the court, and should be allowed to prevent surprise and promote the interests of justice. Continuing, Justice Clarke said in part: "In Watson vs. Phyfe, (20 W. D., 372,) the action was to recover possession of real property. The answer set forth that the deceased owner, from whom plaintiff, as heir, claimed to have derived title, had executed a will by which he disposed of the property in controversy in such a way as to deprive the plaintiff of any title to it. The court held the case a proper one in which to direct a reply, stating: 'That the intelligent trial of the action required that the defendant should be informed whether the plaintiff denied the execution of the will and codicil or the validity of the proceedings by which probate of them was accorded, or expected to avoid their effect in some other manner. That without a reply the defendants would be left to conjecture upon what possible ground the plaintiffs might expect to succeed, and might very well be subjected to surprise entitling them to avoid a determination of the action which the facts of the case would require to be otherwise disposed of.' And Mr. Justice Parker, in Mercantile Nat. Bank vs. Corn Exch. Bank, (73 Hun, 18,) at Page 80, says in speaking of a reply: 'It will not be granted when its only object is to relieve a defendant from the necessity of proving the facts which he sets up as a defense by way of avoidance. But where, as in the third defense, a judgment of this court is pleaded in avoidance, which, so far as the pleadings disclose, seems to have such force and effect as to lead to a judgment in defendant's favor, it is but just that it should be known how the plaintiff proposes to meet the issue of fact thus tendered; it admitted, how, if at all, it expects to avoid the effect which defendant claims for it, to the end that surprise with possibly an unjust result upon the trial may be avoided.'"

Bargains—though not at a "bargain price."

4200 pairs of fancy half-hose; all lisle thread; all black grounds with modest clockings and unobtrusive patterns in colors.

4200 pairs and not one that good taste condemns.

Values: 75c. and $1.

Price: 50 cents.

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For men who know

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WHOLESALE CRAVATTERS NEW YORK.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYRIC 42d & 43d Sts., B'way & 7th Av. To-night, 8:15. Only Mat. Sat. 2:15. F. ZIEGFELD, Jr., Presents GRACE VAN STUDDIFORD in "RED FEATHER"

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day & Sat. 2:15. JESSIE MILLWARD IN "A CLEAN SLATE."

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev. 8:30. Mat. Saturday, 2:15. FRANCIS WILSON IN ERMINIE

PRINCESS THEATRE B'way & 29th St. Ev. 8:30. Mat. To-day & Sat. 2:15. KYRLE BELLEW "RAFFLES THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN"

NEW AMSTERDAM 42d St., West of B'way. Klaw & Erlanger, Lessees. LAST WEEK Evenings at 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. Klaw & Erlanger Present MR. N. C. GOODWIN A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. With Victor Herbert's arrangement of Mendelssohn's Music. NOV. 16th, FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY. Mr. C. B. Dillingham presents MAXINE ELLIOTT in Clyde Fitch's "HER OWN WAY." Seats Ready TO-MORROW.

NEW YORK B'way, 44th & 45th Sts. Klaw & Erlanger, Lessees. Evenings at 8. Mats. TO-DAY & Sat. BEN-HUR Prices 50c., $1.00, $1.50.

KNICKERBOCKER B'WAY & 38TH ST. Evgs. at 8. Sat. & Thanksgiving Mat. 2:15. "SCORES A TRIUMPH."—Herald. FORBES ROBERTSON GERTRUDE ELLIOTT "THE LIGHT THAT FAILED."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Mr. Heinrich Conried begs to announce the last FIVE PERFORMANCES OF PARSIFAL on the following THURSDAYS: DECEMBER 24th, 31st, 1903; JANUARY 7th, 14th, 21st, 1904. Performances will begin at 5 P. M. After the first act intermission of 1½ hours. Performance will end about 11 P. M. Prices, according to location: Seats $1 to $10. Boxes $50 to $75. Sale of seats for "Parsifal" begins To-morrow morning, 9 o'clock, at Box Office. THE REGULAR SEASON OF GRAND OPERA will open Monday evening, November 23rd. Subscription sale will close November 14th. Sale of seats for first week opens November 16. Repertoire for first week will be announced later. WEBER PIANOS USED.

HORSE SHOW. The box office at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN will be open to the public from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. To-day and To-morrow, the 11th and 12th of November, for the sale of reserved seats and boxes for the season, and on and after Friday, the 13th of November, for reserved seats for any single performance. ***A FEW CHOICE ARENA BOXES FOR SALE. APPLY AT HORSE SHOW OFFICE, 16 E. 26TH ST.

CARNEGIE HALL. PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York. Fri. Nov. 13, at 2. Sat. Nov. 14, at 8:15. Conductor: Edouard Colonne of Paris. Soloist: Jacques Thibaud, Violin. Program: Overture, "Patrie," Bizet; Suite No. 2, D maj., Bach; Concerto for Violin, E min., Lalo; Symphony No. 1, "Fantastique," Berlioz. Box Office open daily from 9 to 6.

MAJESTIC B'way & 50th St. Evs. 8 sharp. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2 sharp. BABES IN TOYLAND With WILLIAM NORRIS and Complete Cast of 100. Music by Victor Herbert. Book by C. M. Seigfried. Prices: Evgs. & Sat. Mat., $1.50; Wed. Mat., $1.00. SUNDAY EVENING, NOV. 15, ARTHUR PRYOR'S BAND. SEATS NOW SELLING.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK 66th St. and Columbus Av. ICE SKATING SEASON OPENS SATURDAY, NOV. 14, 10 O'CLOCK A. M. Admission, 50 cents. Music. Skates Free. Skating daily except Mondays.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. LAST 2 WEEKS of the Musical Success PEGGY FROM PARIS Nov. 24th—GEO. ADE'S NEW COMEDY, "THE COUNTY CHAIRMAN."

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Aft., Nov. 17, at 3:15. Only appearance in recital in N. Y. this season. SEMBRICH Tickets at Box Office Carnegie Hall & Ditson's.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. and 42d St. Evgs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Popular Price Mat. To-day. Best Seats, $1. HARRIGAN in UNDER COVER. VESTA TILLEY Appears at Every Performance.

PROCTOR'S COMEDY & VAUD. SHOWS 2, 8, 11. 23d St. 3rd Big Continuous Vaudeville. Every aft. & Eve. Res. 10c., 25c., 50c. 58th St. Joseph Murphy in "Kerry Gow" 5th Av. Cont. Vaudeville. 125th St. Woman Against Woman. Eleven.

Manhattan B'way & 33d St. Evs. at 8:15. Mat. Saturday at 2. JAMES K. HACKETT JOHN ERMINE.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. "Greatest Melodramatic Success of the Age." "A Play of New York Life." LIGHTS OF HOME

VICTORIA 42d St. B'way & 7th Av. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. FRANK DANIELS IN The Office Boy

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. Charles Frohman's Greatest Production. 200 THE BEST OF FRIENDS. PEOPLE. Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2 P. M.

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HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evenings 8:15. Mat. Saturday 2:15. THE SULTAN OF SULU

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. AL REEVE'S BIG BURLESQUE CO. 2 Great Burlesques. Novelties.

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KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 20—GREAT ACTS—20. PRICES 25c. Mat. Daily.

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